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Soviet Forced To Subsidize Big Industries

Controlled prices fail to achieve economic goal of making factory plan self-supporting.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—Despite its frantic efforts for several years past to place all Soviet industries upon a self-supporting basis, the Soviet Government during 1938 has been compelled to pay out at least 7,000,000,000 rubles in subsidies to industries which were unable to make their own way, even with the advantage of controlled prices.

[No exact equivalent of the ruble is possible under present exchange restrictions but a nominal value of 20 cents would make the subsidies about $1,400,000,000.]

Among the industries which required subsidies are the iron ore and copper mining industries, the cement industry, and several branches of the machine-building industry. These industries not only required subsidies, but they also overexpended the wage funds appropriated to them, and received larger capital investments from the State than in 1937. Nevertheless, they showed an actual decline in production.

Three years ago the Soviet Government announced it was no longer prepared to support so-called marginal enterprises and that factories which could not make their own way would be allowed to "fail." The whole industrial system in Russia, it was declared, must be put upon a profit-making basis. Just how this could be accomplished in an economy which had not yet been able to provide the most elementary needs of its population was not apparent at the time. And it has proved impossible.

Government Fixes Prices

Today, it is obvious that not only individual enterprises but entire Soviet industries are "marginal" in the sense that they are not self-supporting even within the wide limits fixed by State-controlled prices. They must be heavily subsidized to survive, either openly or in one of several concealed forms.

It is very easy to hide what goes on in Soviet economy because the Government, not the market, fixes all prices, and the Soviet Government gives most of its production figures in rubles, not in kind. Figures in kind are given only for about half a dozen items, including steel, iron ore, and motorcars. Production estimates in rubles, when prices are fixed by the Government, naturally are largely fictitious. Unfortunately, even figures in kind are indefinite, since they include defective material, and the percentage of scrap is revealed only in a few cases where the need for improvement is emphasized.

The Government endeavored to place state industry on a profit-making basis in order to cut the tremendous waste in many industries. The theory that costs didn't matter under "socialism" prevailed for some years in Russia, and caused indifference to increases in efficiency.

Bonus System Worked Out

A system of bonuses was worked out, both for individual executives and for enterprises, in order to create an incentive for improved efficiency. For a time, the system appeared to produce spectacular improvements.

Then the purges began to affect every phase of Soviet life, and their most disastrous effects probably were apparent in modern industries, which were just getting under way. Thousands of competent executives were implicated in the purges and "disappeared." Many of their successors proved incapable, and followed into mysterious oblivion.

Those who survived were so closely scrutinized by the police and so harassed by fears of making mistakes which would be interpreted as "wrecking" that they have not been able to perform their tasks well. The breakdown of retail distribution also has renewed the rapid labor turnover.

It is difficult to say how much the purges are responsible for the present catastrophe breakdown of a large part of Soviet state industry. At least the system has utilized purges almost continuously for 20 years to maintain itself in power.

The Soviet system implies forcible suppression of every form of political opposition, and at the same time imposes rigid political control over a State-owned industry which has monopolized practically all forms of industrial enterprise.

The results of this system are apparent today, and it is difficult for observers to see how industrial efficiency can be very much improved, except sporadically, unless and until the system itself is drastically altered.

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Sail for Pan-American Parley

Wide World

Alf. M. Landon
(Upper) Former Governor of Kansas.

Cordell Hull
(Upper) Secretary of State.

Mrs. Elise F. Musser
(Lower) Member of People's Mandate Committee.

Miss Kathryn Lewis
(Lower) Daughter of John L. Lewis, President of the C. I. O.

Ban on Alien Interference Sought by Mexico at Lima

ABOARD THE STEAMER SANTA CLARA, EN ROUTE TO LIMA, PERU, Nov. 26 (AP)—A miniature Pan-American Conference will be held aboard this ship carrying Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and the American delegation to the Lima Pan-American Conference.

On the Santa Clara are not only the United States delegation but also the Mexican delegation and important delegates of Colombia, Venezuela, and Bolivia. Members of the groups said they expected to meet frequently with other delegates to "talk things over" during the trip.

Mr. Hull made no comment on his talk with Hugh R. Wilson, the Ambassador to Berlin. Mr. Wilson, whose liner arrived in New York Harbor shortly before the Santa Clara sailed, had only 14 minutes with Mr. Hull.

Associates of the Secretary of State said they believed the conversation did not enter deeply into German-American relations in view of its brevity.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The two major principles to be advanced by Mexico at the Lima Conference will support Mexico's often repeated contention that alien interference in Latin America should be eliminated, it was learned from an authoritative source here. These principles are embodied in the Drago Doctrine and the Calvo Clause; and their importance to the whole of Latin America, at a time when outside investors are apprehensive lest Mexico's vigorous expropriations spread to other nations, is obvious.

The Drago Doctrine declares that debts contracted by nations cannot be collected by force. It was formulated as the result of Great Britain's sending warships in 1902 to collect a debt from Venezuela. In 1907 the Doctrine was modified at The Hague when a provision was added allowing for collection of debts by force if the debtor nation refused or delayed arbitration.

Mexico repudiated this treaty in 1927 and at Lima will propose a resolution asking other Latin American countries to return to the original Doctrine, rejecting forceful collection.

The Calvo Clause states that "the continuous claims of the great European powers against the Governments of the American States" is

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Exit of Berengaria Gives Wrecking Job To Men of Jarrow

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

JARROW, Eng.—For the second time the 52,000-ton liner Berengaria, former German ship, Imperator, and onetime largest vessel in the world, is coming to the Tyne.

The first time was 15 years ago when the liner came to be converted to the oil-burning type at the Armstrong Whitworth yard. Now the former monarch of the seas is coming on its last voyage, to be broken up.

Although the Berengaria's sea career is ended, the ship's usefulness is not. For the liner has been bought for £100,000 by Sir John Jarvis, M. P., with the express purpose of giving jobs to 200 jobless Jarrow men. These 200 are to be employed for two years on breaking the ship up.

And when that job is finished there should be plenty more work to do. For a new company is being formed to finance the undertaking, and Sir John intends to make shipbreaking a permanent industry at Jarrow, one of Britain's hardest-hit industrial areas.

Three years ago Sir John bought the 46,000-ton Olympic, also for £100,000 and sold the ship again at the same price to a Sheffield firm on condition the breaking-up would be done on Tyneside.

The Berengaria was taken over by the British Government at the close of the World War, and was for many years the world's biggest ship. The liner had made its maiden voyage to New York only one year before the outbreak of hostilities.

N. E. Business Outlook Viewed As Brightening

Department store sales rise and activity noted in woolen mills and the leather tanneries.

A marked improvement in department store sales during the past week, and considerable activity in woolen mills and leather tanneries, were viewed today by close observers as very encouraging to the business outlook in the six New England States.

The New England Power Association reported its output—generally recognized as a reliable index of business trends—was 16.11 per cent better for the week ending on Nov. 20 than for the preceding seven-day period.

The department store sales reported for the week ending on Nov. 19 were 7.9 per cent better than for the corresponding period a year ago. Furthermore, for the three-week period from the beginning of the month, they were three per cent higher than for the first three weeks of November, 1937.

Substantial back logs of orders were largely responsible for the humming activity of the woolen mills. Mill purchases of raw wool seemed to be restricted to the filling of immediate requirements, however. This was thought in some quarters to be due to the possibility of changing prices resulting from application of the new trade pact with the United Kingdom.

The leather tanners were faced with quite an accumulation of unfilled orders—although retail shoe sales were reported to have been lower than had been expected at this season, so that some shoe manufacturers decided to await developments before speeding their production—now low.

Bank deposits increased somewhat during the week, but a slight decline in loans and investments was noted.

Wilson to Remain In Washington For 'Indefinite' Time

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (AP)—Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of the State Department, said today Hugh R. Wilson, who arrived here today from his post as Ambassador to Berlin, would be assigned to the State Department for an indefinite period.

Mr. Welles said Mr. Wilson would take up duty as a consultant as soon as he returns from a conference over the week end with President Roosevelt at Warm Springs, Ga.

Mr. Welles said Mr. Wilson's duties would be to advise State Department officials on German affairs.

Although no further information was given, it was indicated this action might be preliminary to Mr. Wilson's permanent transfer from his Berlin post.

It is probable the German Ambassador Hans Dieckhoff, who sailed this week for Berlin, will not return until Mr. Wilson's status is clarified.

Mr. Wilson's recall already has been interpreted in some quarters as a sign of stern Presidential disapproval of the latest outburst of Jewish persecutions in Germany.

Myron Taylor voices plea for Jews: Page 4.

At Continent's Top Rim

Canada Department of Mines and Resources

On the Northwest Passage

Upper: Royal Mail Ship Nascopie and Mail Ship Seal. Inset: Post Manager's house, Fort Ross.
Middle: Patsy Klengenberg and family.
Lower: Eskimos at fish trap, Boothia Peninsula.

Trust-Driving Drive Ahead? Consent Decree Is 'Big Stick'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26—Has the point been reached, for the first time in history, when the anti-trust laws are going to be enforced?

That sounds like a challenging question. It is so challenging that in the past week two widely-distributed journalistic "columns" reached diametrically-opposed conclusions which many newspapers published side by side.

David Lawrence denounced the "consent decree" as enforced by Thurman Arnold, head of the Anti-Trust Division of the Department of Justice, and author of "The Folk Lore of Capitalism" as "the new third degree" in the regulation of business. On the other hand, on the same day, the Alsop-Kintner column described the proposal as "a detailed plan for actual enforcement of the anti-trust laws" and summarized the program as "both flexible and automatic."

In the meantime business, big and little, undoubtedly has discovered something new and vaguely menacing in the Washington world, of possible equal importance, if carried through, to the wage-hour law, the Wagner Act, or to social security. It won't be long before the Thurman Arnold proposal is as widely discussed in press and public as these other measures, if present plans develop. These plans call for a revolution in anti-trust law enforcement and a new means of policing American business.

Never Enforced

It is generally agreed by competent students that the Sherman Anti-Trust Law and its accompanying Clayton Act never have been successfully enforced. Where they have been used is in conspicuous examples of flagrant monopolistic practice by big corporations, but middle-sized or small corporations sometimes have hardly been aware of their existence. This because their general provisions, if applied, would mean the policing of all industry; a task comparable, in some ways, to enforcing prohibition. The Sherman Act has been a wish almost as much as law. Meanwhile the faults of a rigid economy, with inflexible prices and large monopo-

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Call of Ship Joins Arctic Folk to World

By Lloyd Roberts

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Search for the Northwest Passage—a direct sea route through the continent of North America to the Orient—the resistless lure and too often the tragedy of European navigators from Columbus to Roald Amundsen who, in 1906, finally won through to Bering strait—may be said to be complete at last when women passengers sail annually through Lancaster Sound and penetrate into the very heart of the island barrier.

Last year the Canadian Government had the temerity to extend the patrol of the "Nascopie" inland to Somerset Island, establishing Fort Ross as a trading post for the Eskimos and a postoffice for any mail that might trickle through from the West. Thus the little steamer's very limited personnel, which includes Mounted Police, civil servants, traders, missionaries and sight-seers, can now accomplish in comfort what was once the feat of heroes.

Conscious of the significance of this latest taming of the Far North, I sought out Marian Grange who, in the capacity of Government

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

French Unions Tell Workers To End Strikes

Government confident of blocking one-day tie-up of public services as planned by Labor.

PARIS, Nov. 26 (AP)—Government authorities, declaring that the strike situation in Northern France was virtually in hand, today disclosed that 12,000 striking miners had been called up for service and that all occupied factories and mines had been evacuated without disorder.

Officials said military and police action had reduced to less than 10,000 the number of strikers in that region and that all had been forced to quit their plants.

Apparently accepting the fact that strikes are not permitted by the Government, Labor representatives issued orders for miners of the Anzin coal basin to begin work Monday as usual and for metal workers to go back to their jobs Monday provided no penalties are exacted by employers.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Nov. 26—While workers in many parts of France today were holding meetings of protest against suspension of the 40-hour week and other decrees issued under the new Daladier-Reynaud regime, the Government was confident in its ability to stop the attempt of organized labor to tie up public services of the nation for 24 hours on Wednesday, Nov. 30.

Mobilization of all state and municipal employees, including more than half a million railroad workers, is believed to be contemplated by Premier Edouard Daladier who has made it clear that he intends to "use all legal means at his disposal "to keep such public services as water, gas, electricity, communications, and transportation in operation."

If the Premier calls these workers to the colors he can then oblige them to work under threat of military penalty. A less radical procedure which is also being envisaged is the requisitioning of all such services which gives the State direct control, but not under military rule.

Test on Public Services

No effort is to be made to resist the 24-hour general strike in private industry and commerce as long as the Labor leaders' instructions on no occupation of factories are respected. The test will come, therefore, on the matter of public services.

Premier Daladier's firmness in opposing the strike movement and in using force where necessary to evacuate factories occupied by sit-down strikers has aroused conflicting political opinions. Conservative parties of the Right held a joint meeting and commended the strong stand in favor of order and implicitly urged the Premier to go still further and arrest Communist instigators of the strike.

Socialist Deputies and Party leaders on the other hand have demanded the immediate resignation of Premier Daladier's Government, declaring its "provocative reactionary social policy has become a danger to the nation and the republic."

Blum Condemns Policies

Former Premier Léon Blum in a recent article in Le Populaire urged Premier Daladier "to resign before his policy throws the country and the republic into the midst of most dangerous adventures."

Furthermore even the Left wing of Premier Daladier's own party, the Radical Socialists, is obviously becoming somewhat uneasy. Several rumors which were not denied circulated yesterday to the effect that the Premier planned to dissolve the Communist Party. Several Radical Socialist Deputies declared they would be the first to oppose such illegal measures. They pointed out, however, that sit-down strikes are also illegal, and that Premier Daladier is perfectly justified in refusing to tolerate them.

More than 100,000 workers are now on strike in France—some estimates say 200,000—but in all except a few cases factories have now been evacuated either voluntarily or under pressure of police and Mobile Guards. Most of the strikes have been in the Nord Department—the Pennsylvania of France — and in Paris suburbs. The most serious aspect of the movement is that it includes mainly mines, steel plants, and several airplane factories, thus holding up French rearmament.

Intimate Message from Washington

President's Ideas for an Enlarged U. S. Air Force Make Lobbyists' Proposal for 10,000 Planes a 'Sissy' Dream

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, Nov. 26

If President Roosevelt has his way in the aviation sector of national defense, the country at large and even many of the "experts" here will be left gasping. A year ago there was a lobbyist in Congress who was a standing joke in the corridors because he was advocating a total of 10,000 airplanes for the Army and Navy combined. That figures is no longer a joke. It is a mild understatement compared with the figures which the Prsident is using.

The aircraft procurement program is still in the tentative stage. A series of conferences have been going on here during the past weeks preliminary to final budget decisions. They have raised many technical obstacles to a hasty and extreme expansion of the American aircraft industry. But the fact remains that the President is personally thinking in terms of doubling and tripling and perhaps quadrupling the existing capacity of the industry. And he is not satisfied with statements that it is impractical.

What Mr. Roosevelt wants is an American air force equal to what he has been told Germany possesses. The reports current in official quarters credit Germany with 10,000 military aircraft. That, if true, puts Germany far ahead of every other country in the world.

To Safeguard Monroe Doctrine

The whole rearmament program is predicated on the assumption that Germany is a potential menace to the integrity of the Monroe Doctrine; that Germany in two or three years time could be in a position to back up a pro-Nazis coup d'etat in some Latin-American country by force unless the United States is far stronger than it is today.

The Army is now building toward a total air corps strength of 2,320 planes. The Navy has authorization for 3,000. Thus existing programs would within another year provide an American military air strength of a total of about 5,000. But this would be the total of all planes, not the total of "first line" planes. The more extreme humors credit Germany with 10,000 of the "first line" category. To match any such assumed German strength within the next two years would mean stepping American aircraft production up to about 1,000 planes a month—over 20,000 off the assembly line in two years.

This increase in production is in itself a problem since it means larger plant capacity than the industry feels it can afford to finance. But even if the planes were turned out there would be the problem of handling and maintaining them. At the moment the Army and Navy do not have enough landing fields, pilots, mechanics, repair shops or spare parts to operate a combined force any larger than what they have today.

Therefore, if President Roosevelt is to have his doubled or tripled American air force he will first have to pour millions and perhaps billions into creating the organization and the equipment for operating such air strength. The program would include such elements as schools for training mechanics as well as landing fields, hangars, repair shops and pilots.

Explain Budget Proposals

These considerations suggest why Mr. Roosevelt is talking about very extensive increases in the national defense budget. The actual naval budget is to go up probably only about $150,000,000 to carry on the rate of new construction now under way. The Army proper will be lucky if it gets as much. The big increase will be in the air.

With this new emphasis on air goes an increasing tendency to scrap the Army's long standing plans for "industrial mobilization" in the event of war. Its bill to provide for such mobilization was buried in committee at the last session of Congress after critics had branded it a "blueprint of Fascism." It is quite likely to remain buried. The Administration has been criticized too much for alleged Fascist tendencies to relish responsibility for a bill which would give a military board complete control of the national economy almost overnight. And with the shift of foreign policy emphasis to Pan-American "solidarity" the strategic problem becomes one of sea power backed by air power. There could be no effective threat to the Monroe Doctrine concept if the American Navy controlled the sea lanes from abroad. A large Army is not theoretically necessary. Merely enough to leave the Navy free to operate at will anywhere in American hemisphere waters.

This is the current trend of thinking in official quarters here as the new national defense budget begins to take shape. The result may not quite come up to Mr. Roosevelt's extensive aviation desires. But it will mean the emergence of the United States as a major air power as well as vigorous retention of its position as a close second to Britain in sea power.

Joseph C. Harsch

Free Press and Alert Public Declared Foes of Propaganda

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Showing far more interest in various ways of stemming the floods of propaganda than in academic controversies over word usage, the 2,200 teachers attending the twenty-eighth annual meeting of the National Council of Teachers of English wound up their three-day convention yesterday.

Modernity prevailed to such an extent that even Shakespeare was streamlined. Roger Hill, Headmaster of Todd School for Boys, declaring he was militantly opposed to "the pseudo scientific approach to study of this vibrant, thrilling literature," when all it needs is recontemporizing.

At the same time, faddism and wild tangents of ultra progressivism were assailed by other speakers as being actuated by the incentive of "keeping up with the Joneses."

In round-table discussions and in formal talks on the propaganda floods from abroad it was unanimously agreed that an informed citizenry is secure from undemocratic philosophies, and that one of the best steps toward an informed citizenry can be taken by teaching the pupil to read newspapers intelligently.

Miss Maud Staudenmayer of the Milwaukee High School said the newspaper had been the social outcast from the classroom too long, being waved aside as unworthy of classification with literature although basic elements of all good literature are found in all good editorials, news stories and features.

"If the daily newspaper is to be the textbook of the high school graduate unable to attend college," she said, "why not give him during his school days a guide to, and understanding of, the newspaper? Let us teach him to read the news in addition to the comics, to read between the lines of the news commentators, to evaluate and appraise source and reliability in news dispatches."

Asserting that one of the important means for making a democracy work is a press free to publish and criticize all manner of opinions and ideas, Prof. Clyde Miller of Columbia University's Institute for Propaganda Analysis, said that Americans saw the European picture more clearly than do Europeans.

"What a marvelous study could be made of the recent war crisis in Europe and the innuendo, misdirection, lies, half-truths, speeches, arguments which preceded the crisis," he said. "It made a Europe and a world ready for war, and then enabled Hitler and Chamberlain suc-

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Housing Congress Of World to Meet In Montreal in 1944

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—The World Congress on Housing and Planning will be held in Montreal in 1944. News to that effect reached George S. Mooney, co-director of the Montreal Metropolitan Commission's Planning and Research Department, from George L. Pepler of the British Ministry of Health, President of the International Federation for Housing and Town Planning. Decision was reached by the executive committee and council at their recent meeting at Brussels.

The meeting place is selected six years in advance to allow sufficient time for the completion of any projects contemplated by the guest city. To date the conferences have been held only twice on this continent, in New York City in 1925, and in Mexico City last summer.

Wadsworth and Martin Seek G.O.P. Leadership of House

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26—Representative James W. Wadsworth of New York, who for 12 years was a United States Senator, has today become a candidate for Republican leadership of the House—a key post newly desirable since the elections, and one which might lead to the Presidential nomination in 1940.

In the field ahead of Representative Wadsworth is Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., Massachusetts, who was Assistant Floor Leader in the last session. Representative Bertrand H. Snell, New York, is retiring from the floor leadership he has held since the G. O. P. became a minority party, and his efficient and successful chairmanship of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, Representative Martin was believed to be the likeliest choice for the minority leadership. But Representative Wadsworth is a forceful candidate, and behind his announcement today lie important factors.

Candidates' Positions

Representative Wadsworth represents the G. O. P.'s right wing. Representative Martin is somewhat nearer the middle of the road, a practical politican closely associated with the Landon campaign of 1936. If the New Yorker is chosen, it will mean that the Republican membership of the House is swinging toward uncompromising opposition, eschewing all progressive leanings whatever. Representative Wadsworth was one of the founders and most faithful leaders of the American Liberty League.

Representative Martin, a beetle-browed, rugged, active newspaper publisher from North Attleboro, Mass., has built up for himself solid support among the 89 Republicans in the old House. He has achieved popularity among the Westerners which is unusual for a New Englander, perhaps because he is rather like a Westerner himself. While he has never shown any leaning in the way of Presidential aspirations, he would obviously be an important wheelhorse to any Republican who might be elected, and Massachusetts would come once more into the councils of the mighty.

Representative Wadsworth is of the old York State aristocracy, the fox-hunting gentry of the Genesee Valley. He is one of the old-line school of Republican leaders, a polished politician who entered the Senate in 1914 and was defeated in 1926 largely because he was a wet, and because Mrs. Wadsworth was a prominent opponent of women's suffrage.

So Representative Wadsworth's candidacy today takes on importance for two main reasons: It is a challenge for return to power by the old-school G. O. P. leadership; and it is an indication of new importance in House leadership. If Representative Wordsworth should be elected by his party's caucus, and led an aggressive battle against the New Deal through the next session, he would be in a strategic position for the Presidential nomination.

Coalition Discounted

From the opposite Republican pole—both on Capitol Hill and in political ideas—came Senator Charles L. McNary, Minority Leader of the Senate, today to foresee no coalition between Republicans and Conservatice Democratic in the next Congress, but a "natural cohesion of forces" in opposition to the New Deal.

"There will be no compact or wedding," he said, "but a common meeting ground when there is a common purpose involved." Republicans, he said, would be better able to cut down appropriations and exert some control over legislation. A minority conference will meet in Washington before Christmas.

To Support Pensions

Senator McNary said liberalized old-age pensions would be one of the goals that Republicans would support, a stand political reporters had expected since so many of them were elected with Townsend support.

The Senate Minority Leader also said: "Government reorganization is highly desirable, and I strongly favor the program if we provide through the Wheeler Amendment for affirmative Congressional action on the orders when issued." He anticipated a Democratic sponscred investigation of relief.

Senator McNary's strategy is still based on no more than half enough Republicans to command a majority. So he must keep in the background, permitting opposition Democrats to go out in front in attacks on the Administration, and then supporting them with Republican votes.

Return of Windsors To England Inferred From Premier's Call

PARIS, Nov. 26 (AP)—British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and the Duke of Windsor conferred here Nov. 23 on what informed British sources said were plans for the former King Edward VIII to return to England with his American-born wife.

The meeting was the first between Windsor and a chief of the British Government since he, as King, had a last talk with Stanley Baldwin, then Prime Minister and now Earl Baldwin of Bewdley, shortly before abdicating Dec. 10, 1936.

Almost without notice the Prime Minister, here for talks on defense plans with French statesmen, hurried into the Duke's hotel for a 20-minute conversation. His only companion was the British Foreign Secretary, Viscount Halifax.

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Outstanding Cartoons in the Week's News

Gale, Los Angeles Examiner

Undesirable Aliens

Swelgert, San Francisco Chronicle

The Pixies Did It!

Fitzpatrick, St. Louis Post-Dispatch

Double Billing

Cargill, New Jersey State-Gazette

"Rewrite Man"?

The Week in Focus: World Politics Works Overtime

Holiday Without Rest

The capital of American news went South this week to Warm Springs, Ga., with the President. The President's two-week holiday was only relative, however. He was busy planning legislation, carving his Thanksgiving turkey, talking to his adopted state like a Dutch Uncle and generally staying on the front page.

On Thanksgiving Day he probably received the unanimous vote of the American people for one statement. He quoted Eddie Cantor as follows:

"May you and yours have a happy Thanksgiving. I am grateful that I live in a country where all leaders can sit down on Thanksgiving Day and carved up a Turkey instead of a map."

Probably the only dissent would have come from the turkey.

The President blew more breath into the political controversy over relief when he announced that Georgia, having refused to co-operate with the Public Works Administration, would receive no more Federal grants. Opponents of the President saw a reprisal against the State that disregarded his exhortations and returned Walter F. George to the Senate. Others took the view that the President was on fair grounds, since all Georgia had to do was to fulfill the PWA requirements that have been met by all other States—namely vote to borrow money to supplement Federal grants.

The President also worked on a draft of a new reorganization bill, that will undoubtedly constitute one of the first tests of New Deal power in the new Congress to convene Jan. 3.

The President commented favorably upon re-employment by industry of 900,000 workers. Meantime these figures were reflected in reports of more cuts in WPA pay rolls, 4,000 being dropped in New Jersey. The President refused, however, to confirm a declaration ascribed to Harry L. Hopkins, WPA administrator, that the 1940 budget would show a permanent cut in WPA expenditures and liquidation in its machinery.

At Chickamauga Dam athwart the Tennessee River the President told 2,000 workers that what they had done for this section of the South they and others would repeat for other sections of the Nation. On a raw day he drove to Pine Valley to witness a fete by inhabitants of one of his resettlement projects. By these words, by these activities and by these plans he indicated that his heart was still in the New Deal program.

Growing stress upon American rearmament and the international crisis continued, however, to vie with social reconstruction.

* * *

Exodus

From a German concentration camp this week, Fritz Wiston, leading Jewish theatrical producer, was released and given five days in which to begin work on a comedy, "Rain and Wind." This was the only comedy booked for Jewish patrons in Germany; tragedy still ruled their stage.

Much of their property destroyed, faced by a 1,000,000,000-mark fine, and deprived of most of the meager rights left them from previous Anti-Semitic outbreaks, thousands of Jews are seeking refuge outside Germany.

Throughout the week governments, institutions, and private citizens wrestled with the problem of finding land and money to resettle these people. Stimulated in large part by the strong position assumed by the United States, Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain proposed large-scale colonization of the Jews in Tanganyika, a former German colony, and in British Guiana. Colonial Secretary Malcolm MacDonald told the House of Commons that the Government contemplated big increases in Jewish quotas for Palestine.

Emphasizing the inter-governmental nature of this problem, Prime Minister Chamberlain and Edouard Daladier, Premier of France, included it in their conversations in Paris this week. On this occasion, Daladier, who has been uncommunicative on this crisis, agreed to make room for a quota of Jews in Madagascar.

Since the machinery for such an epochal transfer of a population cannot be set up overnight, Great Britain's Home Secretary, Sir Samuel Hoare, foreshadowed a measure of immediate relief in his puroposal that England play host to several thousand of the refugees until they could be trained for colonization.

In the United States many organizations pondered ways of raising $100,000,000, the amount to be obtained from private sources if the present emergency is to be met.

Meantime political repercussions gathered momentum. Not since the World War has there been such criticism directed at the German Government. General appeasement promised at Munich seemed more than ever like a false dawn as members in all the British parties joined in vigorous condemnation of Germany's Jewish program. The Third Reich retaliated with press attacks upon the United States and Britain. Corsespondents said the rift between Britain and Germany had so widened that even a Soviet-German rapprochment was conceivable. Particularly unpalatable to Germany is the possibility that its Pre-War colonies may be used for the settlement of the Jews.

Despite threats of the Schwarze Korps, news organ of the Hitler Elite Guard, of future decrees aimed at the complete impoverishment and virtual extermination of the Jews, Field Marshal Göring called a halt to all "extra-legal" attacks upon the Jews. Further relaxations of anti-Jewish measures and the continued silence of Adolf Hitler suggested that Germany has not been entirely uninfluenced by world reaction.

* * *

Mopping Up After Munich

The English Channel was rough and the November skies were lowering. Most of the passengers were inside. Riding the decks, however, were two men who were accustomed to rough seas. They were two of the architects of Munich, British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and Viscount Halifax, British Foreign Secretary. They were carrying some Post-Munich blueprints to Paris to match them with those of Premier Edouard Daladier and Foreign Minister Bonnet.

In Paris at the Qual d'Orsay they talked profoundly for five hours and when the meeting was over newspapers throughout the world learned that England and France had further implemented their six-month-old agreement for joint military action. There was to be a division of labor between the two nations looking toward a huge defensive program. As many as 10,000 war planes was allegedly planned.

While these intensive war preparations are generally deemed to imply precautions against possible German aggression, Mr. Chamberlain insisted they were consistent with the Munich pledge for general European appeasement. There is merely a disposition now to certify signatures with armament programs.

* * *

Pax Munich

The Anglo-French accord followed hard upon a Franco-German agreement whereby Paris and Berlin will undertake to respect each other's frontiers and to consult in all subsequent disputes. This agreement which is to be signed during a visit next week of Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister, duplicates that signed in Munich by Germany and England.

These accords are believed by some to be building toward a four-power pact embracing Germany, Italy, France and England, the aim of National Socialist diplomacy for the last four years. Germany by means of such a pact, it is generally believed, would be seeking a free hand in Eastern Europe. Willingness of France and England to accede to such a four-power arrangement would therefore be assumed to represent a readiness on their part to withdraw their influence from Central Europe and to turn away from the concept of the indivisibility of European peace.

* * *

French Labor Rebels

But as these architects raise their new political scaffolding, whatever it may be, French labor has been threatening to wreck the whole structure. The General Confederation of Labor, dissatisfied with the Daladier decrees that would abolish the 40-hour, five-day week, have threatened a general strike of 5,000,000 French workers. For the last week a wave of sit-down strikes has swept the nation. An outbreak of strikes, reminiscent of the early days of the Blum regime, began in Paris. The Mobile Guards battled strikers who took over the Renault automobile plant. While most of the factories have been vacated—there were some 100,000 workers on strike at the peak—it is recognized that France confronts still another serious domestic crisis.

Socialists are calling upon the Daladier Cabinet to resign, and Daladier is said in some quarters to be forging extreme measures for coping with industrial unrest. His decrees were drastic. Still more drastic are the rumored plans to mobilize transport workers, miners and employees in the armament industry placing the bulk of French workers on a military basis. A strike then would be the equivalent of desertion. Thus democracy threatens to take a holiday in France upon the somewhat familiar grounds of a national emergency.

* * *

Ringing Doorbells

The wheat fields and the oil wells of Rumania represent powerful temptations to expansive neighbors. This week the Iron Guard, leaing Rumanian National Socialist cell, staged anti-Semetic riots and minority troubles in Transylvania gave some body to the fear of growing German pressure and influence. Out of his unquiet country went King Carol on a European journey that may have portents for the world.

First he stopped in London. "Will you buy our wheat?" "Will you buy our oil?" Kingly hat in hand, Carol is supposed to have sought such trade ties with England in order to build up some independence from German penetration. Unsubstantiated reports were that King Carol replaced his hat empty.

Thence to Paris; more conversations. Still the quest for support from the democracies in the Rumanian struggle for independence. The press generally inferred that King Carol gathered slight harvest in harassed France.

In Germany King Carol talked longest. "Had the democracies thrown him back upon the Third Reich to make the best terms possible? Had the democracies completely abandoned the small nations of Europe?" Whatever the answer the visit of King Carol and that of Prince Paul, Regent of Yugoslavia, to London this week, proves that these small nations might still rally around the democracies once again, Munich notwithstanding.

* * *

Imredy Out

The privileged groups and classes of Hungary overthrew the Cabinet of Bela Imredy this week. The Premier was requiring drastic decree powers of the Parliament—which would have "turned the National Representatives into rubber stamps" as one correspondent put it. The Premier's object was internal stability, in the face of the tide of National Socialism rolling down the Danube, and an orderly but very extensive series of internal social and economic reforms. Premier Imredy, this correspondent said, "was determined to let the masses share some of the privileges;" and the holders of privileges revolted. Great landowners, upper class liberals, Jewish capitalists, political and property-owning clericalism—all joined to defeat a test measure before the Parliament. The Imredy failure to win a corridor to Poland through Ruthenia was made the chief weapon of the opposition attack.

Parliament was suspended by Regent Horthy for a week, pending selection of a new premier—a delicate and extremely difficult task in the face of a combined crisis in foreign relations and domestic social reform.

* * *

En Route to Lima

In the twilight over New York's Hudson River docks, Hugh R. Wilson, American Ambassador to Germany, passed the diplomatic baton to Secretary of State Cordell Hull. Mr. Wilson returning from Germany to report on the Jewish crisis entered New York Harbor on the Manhattan. Secretary Hull heading a delegation of 20 American delegates to the Lima Conference was scheduled to embark on the Santa Clara. The steaming of the South American delegation was held up until Secretary Hull received Ambassador Wilson's report.

Thus the baton was passed and this meeting emphasized the degree to which the coming Pan-American conference is an integral part of the international crisis that stems from Berlin. In view of the accentuated rivalry of the democracies and the dictatorships in South America, what Mr. Wilson told Mr. Hull must form a vital part of the undercurrents of motives and purposes that will be extraordinarily strong at this conference.

While the obvious assumption is that Mr. Hull discussed mainly the question of Mr. Wilson's ultimate return to Berlin, there are almost as many reasons to suppose that they discussed what Mr. Hull might do in Lima, Peru.

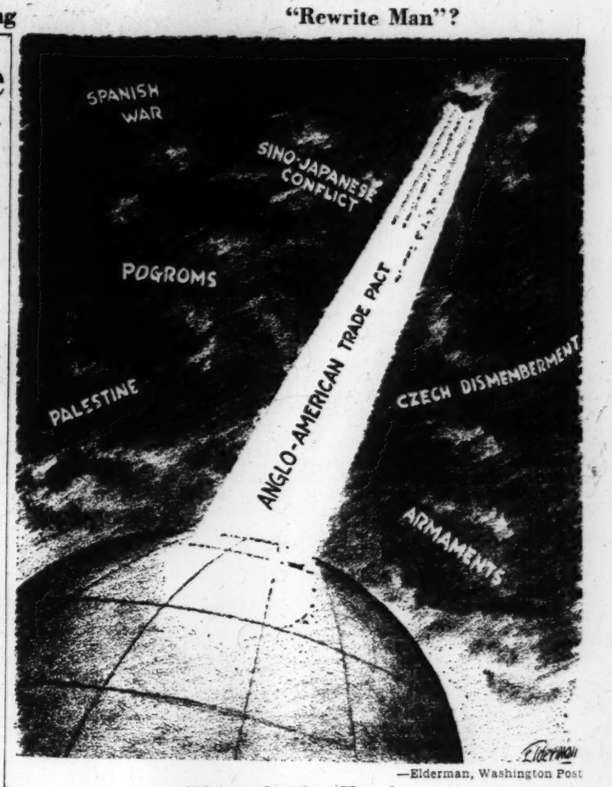
* * *

Czech Drama Held Over

The third act of the Czechoslovakian drama was played this week. A constant shrinking of the dramatis personae was noted. At Munich when the first dismemberment of Czechoslovakia occurred, Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy and passive Czechoslovakia in absentia spoke their lines. When additional pieces were sliced off in Vienna for Hungary and Poland, Italy and Germany spoke the lines. This week just Germany carried the parts as what were called "final frontiers" were established after Czechoslovakia ceded a bit more territory and agreed to a German canal between the Oder and the Danube rivers and to an eastward running German military road across its territory.

Czechoslovakia looked upon its shrunken territory and remembered that England and France at Munich had promised to guarantee the remains and sent a reminder of this fact to Paris. The British and French leaders, who were in conference at the time, made no comment.

Both Poland and Hungary are growing more insistent in their demands for a common frontier, which could not be effected without involving Britain who has pledged herself to guarantee the frontiers of Czechoslovakia in its new form.



—Elderman, Washington Post

Through The Clouds

U. S. Notes to Berlin Stress The Issue on Austria's Debts

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (AP)—A new note in which the United States is believed to have insisted that Germany is responsible for Austria's debts was on its way to Berlin today.

It was a quick reply to a communication in whch the Reich is understood to have taken the position that she had no legal obligation to assume the debts.

The communication was sent from Washington yesterday without even awaiting the arrival of Ambssador Hugh Wilson, who is coming back from Berlin with a comprehensive report on the situation in Germany.

The action called renewed attention to one of the points of differences between the two governments, whose relations have suffered such a critical strain that both have called their Ambassadors home.

The new American note was approved by Secretary of State Hull in one of his last official acts before departing for New York en route to the Pan-American conference at Lima, Peru. It answers a German note of Nov. 17 relative to American insistence that Germany assume Austrian indebtedness outstanding in this country when Austria disappeared into the German state last March.

The new American communication was not made public immediately, but informed persons considered it unlikely that the United States had receded from its position that Germany's disclaimer of responsibility was unsound.

In an earlier communication, the American Government insisted that "in case of absorption of a state, the substituted sovereignty assumes the debts and obligations of the absorbed state and takes the burdens with the benefits."

The debt includes $24,055,708.92 advanced to Austria to feed war victims in 1920, about $20,000,000 borrowed by the Austrian Government here in 1930, and certain municipal and other bonds held privately here.

Another development with some bearing on German-American relations occurred today when President Roosevelt formally proclaimed new trade treaties with Great Britain and Canada. The President, as is usual, called attention to the fact that Germany is on the American trade blacklist.

"Because I find as a fact that the treatment of American commerce by Germany is discriminatory, I direct that such proclaimed duties (contained in the new treaties) shall not be applied to products of Germany," Mr. Roosevelt said in a letter to Secretary Morgenthau, who is responsible for customs collections.

New York WPA to Cut Force

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 26—Receipt of orders from Washington for a further cut in the Works Progress Administration rolls in New York City was announced today by Lieut. Col. Brehon Somervell, local administrator. The reduction was placed at 5.5 per cent for the month of December, which, on the basis of the present total of approximately 175,000 project workers, means a cut of about 9,600 persons.

Colonel Somervell said this would be effected by the dismissal of 7,000 employees on Dec. 1 and by making no replacements for those who ordinarily leave WPA work to take private jobs or for other reasons.

The average number of persons leaving the WPA was placed by Colonel Somervell at about 5,000 a month.

"There is also the possibility of further increases in the number to be laid off if the city should decline to continue its current contribution of $1,150,000 a month toward the cost of WPA materials and equipment," he continued. "Should that amount be reduced, we should have to dismiss employees in proportion since we must have materials and equipment to continue our jobs."

The chance that the city might stop its contribution was revealed by Mayor La Guardia on Thursday after the State Board of Social Welfare said it would refuse to assume any share of the financial burden. The Mayor said he intended to appeal to Gov. Herbert H. Lehman for reversal of the Board's ruling.

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Links in Christianity's Chain

Rise of Puritanism: Objection of English Christian Group to Rigidity on Forms of Worship Led to Final Withdrawal From Established Church

By Albert F. Gilmore, Litt. D.
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It has been wisely said of the results of Luther's heroic stand, that what began as a protest ended as a religion. While this is in a measure true, yet it must be acknowledged that the Reformation was far from a solidarity, a unity of Christians seeking to establish God's kingdom on earth. When Luther's doctrines began to crystallize, almost immediately dissenters arose. Some unreconciled reformers, as we have seen, went so far as to attend the Council of Trent, called by the Catholic Church to reconsider and revise the doctrines, creeds, and forms of worship of that Church.

We have seen how in England notorious Henry VIII, through no spiritual impulse, no desire to promote true Christianity, but rather to satisfy his own lust for power, had caused the passage of certain laws aimed at the Church in Rome. His executive acts had tended in the same direction, to weaken the power of the papacy in England. His urge for a National Church had gone far in breaking the links which had held England to Rome. Edward, a mere lad, had seen Protestantism gain in strength, not stemmed upon Luther's theses, but rather upon a growth from within, sprung from certain great educators and clergymen of England. Mary's reign had driven the most eminent Protestant churchmen to the Continent. At Geneva they had strengthened their faith as their understanding grew of the need for the Reformation and the depths of its significance. When Elizabeth ascended the throne, back came these expatriates to carry forward their worthy plans to restore the Church in doctrine and worship to their concept of the model seen in the mount.

But all were not satisfied with the situation. The Church of England, despite the accepted Prayer Book, held to much of the formalism and ritual of the former days. Many English Christians felt restricted, not to say dominated, by their rigid forms of worship and ritual. For example, they objected to prescribed vestments for the clergy. Their desire was for a spiritually-minded minister who, out of the sincerity of his convictions, would convey the Christ-message in all its primal appeal, freed from ritual and cant. Their demands were in a sense unimportant but sincere. They had no desire to separate from the prescribed Church, but wished to reform it from within.

Forms of Service Prescribed

But the Queen and prelates were obstinate. Archbishop Parker issued his "Advertisements," in which he prescribed definite conditions and forms to be observed in all services. Some Puritan ministers were deposed. Then there arose the question of the trend and meaning of a Christian polity which would depose clergymen for refusing to wear a certain type of vestment, or conform to a given ritual, justification for neither one nor the other of which could be found in the Scriptures.

Thus grew the cause of Puritanism. Opposition to this development grew apace, and its severity may be judged by the burning of several prominent Puritans. The lesson had not been learned that Christianity can never be advanced by bigotry, force, cruelty, and constrictions. The result of these persecutions under Elizabeth was to strengthen the determination of the dissenters. The nonconformists, as they were termed, began to organize themselves in accordance with various concepts of true worship and proper church polity. Some, calling themselves Presbyterians, conceived church government to be administered by presbyters, elders, and pastors elected by the consent of the congregation. Many Puritans swung to this idea and the cause grew. One branch of this group, the more radical, demanded a change in the Constitution of the English Church. The milder ones were content to seek the needed changes gradually, by gentler means.

In both Cambridge and Oxford universities the seeds of reform were planted and grew, and Thomas Cartwright, a professor in Cambridge, became the leader of the movement. The antagonism of the Queen and Church centered upon him and he was deposed as professor, driven from the university, and continuously persecuted.

Sought to Restore Simplicity

In 1574, Walter Travers, a young scholar from Cambridge, set the standard for Puritanism in his "Declaration of Ecclesiastical Discipline." This presented the extreme view of Puritanism, including separation from the State Church. Up to that time there was no movement on the part of the Puritans to separate from the English Church, but rather to purify it from within, in order to conform its doctrines and form of worship more nearly to the simplicity of the early Church.

For many years the turmoil went on, now impeded by authority of the sovereign, again left free to take its course. Yet the Puritan movement grew both in numbers and prominence of its adherents. But freedom to worship in the way of one's choosing was not to be won through peaceful means. And as has so often happened in the story of Christianity, it was believed that the kingdom of God could be established on earth by strife and bloodshed. How mistaken was this notion, we shall see.

A name connected with the development of the Congregational form of Church polity is that of Robert Browne, a student at Cambridge. Imprisoned for his doctrine of separation from the State Church, he still held to his course. His contention was that a church consisted of a body of believers in Christ, assembled to worship God and His Christ, and entitled to freedom of doctrine and polity. Each body should also choose its minister, teacher, elders, and deacons. In short, its government was to be wholly democratic.

Contention over the Prayer Book continued. The battle waxed between the free church and the episcopacy.

Forty-seventh of 56 Articles

Less discussion of doctrine and more of the form of worship was the order of the day, as the letter outbalanced the weight of the spirit in Christian worship. A High Commission was organized to examine into charges of heresy and apostasy with power to hale suspects before it for trial. Two persons, a lawyer and a clergyman, were hanged for promoting separatist activities and denying the Queen's authority. And to cap the pyramid of ecclesiastical authority assumed by the Queen and Parliament, it was decreed that all who denied her authority, refused to attend services of the English Church, or attended an unauthorized gathering should be banished. Of necessity they who were seeking freedom of conscience in worship left the country, many settling in Holland.

Petition Presented to King

Upon the accession to the throne of Elizabeth's successor, James VI of Scotland, who became James I of England, great hopes arose for a lessening of the severe restrictions upon worship which the State and Church had undertaken. On his way to London James I was presented with a petition bearing many names, setting forth the desires and aims of the Puritans. At a conference held at Hampton Court between officials of the State Church and representative Puritans the only concession to the latter was the right to publish a new translation of the Bible. This, in 1611, produced the famous King James Version. Instead of a larger degree of freedom, which was anticipated under the Scottish King, Puritan worship was further restricted by the passage of a canon law at a Convocation of Bishops, more severely limiting the form and rights of worship. The notion that the human conscience could be held in the bondage of bishop or State was still prevalent.

An important repercussion of this movement was the gathering at Scrooby and elsewhere of bands of Christians who refused to continue under such restraint. These were definitely Separatists—those who saw no possibility of gaining freedom of conscience within the established Church.

Robinson and Brewster are names of pastors who led their flocks to Holland hoping to gain the coveted liberty. But failing to find there conditions favorable to the meeting of their material needs, back they came to England. At Plymouth they outfitted for a great adventure, an enterprise which in true nobility, willingness to sacrifice all for conscience's sake, and readiness to face unknown hardships, has few if any parallels in the history of Christianity.

America received them into a wilderness amid the rigors of a winter to the severity of which they were unaccustomed. The story is too familiar to need repetition here. The seed sown by this Pilgrim band, which grew and flowered, bore fruit of incomparable value in promoting the cause of Christianity. The wrath of man which forced these stern religionists from their homeland has indeed been made to praise God.

In England the Puritan movement, at first concerned only with reform within the Church, soon broke its bounds and became to a great degree political. This was inevitable where Church and State were so closely allied. Years of strife followed. King and Parliament went through severe struggles, civil war broke out, and chaos reigned. James I did little to change the form of worship and doctrine of the Church. Not so with his successor, Charles I. As Scotland had now come under English rule, why, they reasoned, should not the Scotch Presbyterians accept the English Prayer Book. There should be uniformity.

Scotland quickly resisted this invasion of their religious affairs, and soon a general assembly ended the structure which James and Charles had been so long setting up. Charles' efforts to suppress the Scots stirred opposition in both countries, and soon civil war was inaugurated.

Powerful Forces Divided

King and Church were arrayed against Parliament and Puritans. The English form of episcopacy was set aside by Parliament in 1643. To provide a substitute, Parliament called an assembly of clergymen and laymen to advise as to the best methods of procedure in establishing greater freedom in ecclesiastical affairs. The assembly was largely of Presbyterian Puritans, sprinkled here and there with Congregationalists and Episcopalians. Agreement was made to provide the largest degree of liberty with conformity of worship in England, Scotland, and Ireland.

In 1645, Parliament adopted a system thoroughly Presbyterian, termed "The Directory of Worship," prepared by the assembly. This replaced the Prayer Book. This system, not wisely drawn, was superseded in 1648 by "The Westminster Confession," which was also adopted in Scotland, and remains to this day as the standard of worship for the Presbyterian Church in both Scotland and America.

Roundheads, as the Puritans were called, were faced by Cavaliers, the party of the King. Oliver Cromwell, stanch Puritan churchman, who believed in the arbitrament of arms even to settle affairs of the Church, came upon the scene. And while there are those today who regard the hapless King Charles I as a martyr, it seems that a little less stubbornness on his part might have saved him to the people. The whole problem viewed dispassionately was this: Should the government of a free people prescribe the type and form of its worship? This was the question that has caused rebellion ever since the Church policy became oppressive, although it did not grow into threatening proportions until Martin Luther's daring stand; and later in England, when Henry VIII became zealous for personal prestige.

14 Ways to Make Fog

There are 14 accredited methods of making fog for film productions. The latest and best is made by forcing a light, and hot treated oil through a nozzle under 75 pounds pressure. The heat and pressure break up the oil, send it forth as a mist which floats in the air in exact imitation of fog.

Inspection

Wide World

Good Soldier Always Keeps Eyes Front

At that, it must be somewhat disconcerting, especially when one is so dignified a personage as a guardsman at Buckingham Palace, when a pair of small, curious, although admiring, eyes are looking you over; almost as bad as when you suddenly recall, during inspection, that you didn't button the third one on your tunic and the inspecting officer is coming down the line. Little James Lloyd, son of Mrs. Stephen Lloyd (formerly Miss Dorothy Chamberlain) and grandson of Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, is the one here who casts a critical eye over the Guardsman on duty at Buckingham Palace, while out with his nurse in St. James's Park recently.

Kitchen and Beauty Parlor Find Rivals at Women's Fair

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The kitchen, the nursery, and the beauty parlor have been invaded.

At the Women's Fair here at Olympia, these three departments which have previously dominated the women's sections of this exhibition, have found themselves faced with rivals. For the first time representatives of those associations of women which stand for social and political reform, for the organization of charity, for interests of art and of sport, have set up their stalls—posters, pamphlets and propaganda—and with their coming the character of the displays has changed.

It has changed only slightly. Whole sections of the great show at Olympia are still devoted to beauty culture, to cradles and to cooking stoves. The space devoted to the newly arrived associations is meager and somewhat remote. Women still flock, as they always have flocked, to find out how hair may be arranged in the latest fashion, and complexions tempered to the wintry winds. They gather, as they always have, to discover the most recent devices for saving labor. They linger in "dream" cottages. Nevertheless, there are those among them who, more adventurous, find their way to a small hall tucked away in a corner upstairs and discover what women are doing out and beyond the "fixedly feminine."

Among the stalls in the Hall of Achievement, there are representatives of the Civil Service, teachers, women clerks, and secretaries, all of whom—exhibiting posters and distributing leaflets—demand equal pay and equal opportunity with men in their own professions. There are representatives of the Open Door Council, demanding much the same thing, but extending their demand to every branch of women's work.

In a corner, women in the neat khaki uniforms of the Women's Legion are enrolling recruits for a two-year course in anti-gas organization, in car maintenance, and map-reading. Almost immediately opposite them are the members of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom with their ornamental badges bearing the word "Pax," and their eager words in the cause of peace. Beside them, appropriately enough, are the representatives of the Associated Countrywomen of the World who, since the hopes and fears of rural people are linked together the world over, find in their common economic aims and interests a stable foundation for peaceful relationships.

It is the first time such a gathering has come together. All told, it is said to represent close to 3,000,000 women in all parts of the world.

'The Mikado' a Hit in Swing Time As Portrayed by Chicago Negroes

CHICAGO (AP)—Entering its tenth week Nov. 27, the Federal Theater's modern version of Gilbert and Sullivan's "The Mikado" rightly earns the description given it by audiences and numerous critics, a phenomenal success.

Performed by a cast of negro players of limited stage experience, this swing time handling of a Savoyard is one of those rare achievements—a good parody of a parody.

The show found modest footing at the outset of a theatrical season in Chicago studded with brilliant professional names and hits preceded by Broadway reputations. Its following increased remarkably in the ensuing weeks. When Harry Hopkins, WPA Administrator, came to town and saw the show he gave it enthusiastic approval. Stellar names of of the theater, flashing transiently in Chicago, shared his feelings.

So captivating is the spirit of this "Mikado" that even some of the most uncompromising Gilbert and Sullivan purists have yielded to unconditional enjoyment of a jaunty, exciting and sometimes "hot" treatment of the doings in Titipoo.

In the hands of the Negroes, "The Mikado" has all sorts of hilarious business, led chiefly by Herman Greene, as Ko-Ko, the Lord High Executioner, whose congenital and racial histrionism more than offsets technical deficiencies.

Edward Fraction's impersonation of the Mikado is a neat piece of travesty, with giggling, hysterical overtones of Hugh Herbert, screen comedian.

Musically, the peak is reached in a breath-taking, foot-infecting swinging of "The Flowers That Bloom in the Spring." Irresistible in its rhythms, it becomes, even before the never-failing and varied encores, the apotheosis of the "jitterbug," killer-diller hoofing at its best.

White House Servants Postpone Their Dinner

WASHINGTON (AP)—The White House servants had their Thanksgiving turkey dinner the day after. So many were off Thanksgiving Day in the absence of President and Mrs. Roosevelt that the others agreed to defer their usual celebration until all were back.

Industries Called Hope for China

Inland enterprises are nurtured to supply war needs—Foreign money and advice asked.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — Industrialization for China, Dr. Wung Men-hao declared in a recent speech at Hankow, is China's chief hope.

Dr. Wung is Minister of Economics, and his interest in the subject of industrialization is natural. What is significant is that this interest is shared by an increasing number of his countrymen who seem determined to do something rather than merely talk about the problems in usual Oriental style. In this as in other respects, Nationalist China is much more on the march than is generally realized in the "Isolated island" of Shanghai.

Perhaps the most interesting of all the inland industrial projects is the movement for rural industrial cooperatives. This activity, launched some months ago, has met with the customary setbacks, but it has some able heads and willing hands (both Chinese and foreign) behind it. Probably it will go a long way, not only because industries are essential to the successful continuance of the National Government, but also because it offers a chance for workers to profit more directly and fully from their labor than was the case in the former rather feudalistic private industries centering chiefly on Shanghai.

This is part of a broad movement developing steadily under war pressure and likely to furnish a common meeting-ground for liberally inclined members of the Kuomintang and members and sympathizers with the Chinese Communist Party, who are willing to improve the lot of China's peasants and workers by evolutionary rather than revolutionary means.

A considerable number of experimental industrial enterprises are reported to have sprung up at various inland points. In many instances, local products such as pottery and other previously limited manufactures are being adapted for larger production and often ingeniously modified so that they may be employed for purposes directly connected with the carrying on of the war.

Dr. Wung has requested foreign financial and technical assistance in building up southwest China's railroads, electric power, mining, oil refineries, and industries in general, suggesting that "by helping China to become industrialized, foreign countries will secure many more privileges for themselves." The Japanese manifest no such attitude within their occupied areas, although soliciting foreign financial aid abroad. In past years the Chinese took a rather exclusive attitude, but in this as in other matters the hostilities have brought a constructive viewpoint which may produce some solid results as the nation fights for its existence.

Pay Low in Shanghai

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—A startling set of figures disclosing the sub-sustenance level of Shanghai industrial workers is issued by the Shanghai branch of the International Labor Office. According to this report, the actual income of an average industrial worker in Shanghai between 1930 and 1936 did not exceed 16 Chinese dollars a month—an average exchange level of perhaps five American dollars, or by present exchange about $2.50.

Of course, it is somewhat fallacious to regard such a figure on a basis of foreign exchange because people paid at that rate do not buy anything of consequence that is imported. Yet a rough idea is given, and it is clear enough that a worker making such a wage is hardly able to live without going into debt, particular if he has dependents. Previous examination by Shanghai Municipal Council investigators had shown that it was habitual for these workers to borrow from usurers or relatives in the rural districts.

Workers in local shipbuilding and printing factories received the highest wages, according to the I. L. O. report, and silk reelers the lowest. A shipyard worker during the period mentioned got an average of $41.70 (Chinese), while a silk reeling factory worker got only $8.03. To find the American exchange equivalent for the period mentioned, a division by about three would be made, and recent depreciation of Chinese currency has brought it below 6-to-1.

Wage rates show a gradual decrease since 1930 with a corresponding decrease in living standards. Taking 1930 as a base index, the wages by 1936 had sunk from 100 to 93.22 and the standard of living from 100 to 89.94. Although workers in cotton spinning factories received almost the lowest wages, they worked the longest hours daily—11½. Since the hostilities it has been hard to compile figures on pay or hours, but the dormitory system has been springing up generally and this indicates a worsening of all conditions as the workers are more in the employers' power.

Recovery in Industries

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—A remarkable recovery in industry in the Western District of the International Settlement and the Western Outside Roads Area is recorded in the quarterly report of the Shanghai Municipal Council's Industrial Section. This shows that in the third quarter of 1938 some 366 applications for factory building permits were dealt with and 154 permits were issued by the Building Surveyor's Office. Of these, 68 have been completed and operations begun.

According to an estimate of employment in the various Settlement areas, compiled by the Industrial Section, 154,296 workers are now employed, divided as follows: Central District, 462 workshops and factories employing 8,342 workers; Western District, 1,484 places with 46,478 workers; Northern District, 594 places with 11,476 workers; Extra-Settlement Roads, 24,000 workers, and Eastern District, 64,000 workers.

Among the notable changes reported are a return of the silk reeling industry, which had shown a tendency to move out into smaller provincial cities of Kiangsu and Chekiang provinces so that before the fighting the number had been reduced to two here as compared with a present 17, employing 10,000 workers, with an additional 12 under construction to employ at least another 5,000 workers. Glassware factories, paper mills, tanneries and briquette plants have all increased markedly and in the textile industry five larger spinning and weaving plants are planned or in operation, substituting in part for Eastern District plants destroyed or damaged by hostilities. The book publishing business, however, is moving away for reasons not stated but clear enough.

Japanese Imports Lead in Shanghai

By the Associated Press

Shanghai

An analysis of customs figures by the China Press, English language newspaper, showed on Nov. 23 that American imports in Shanghai had dropped 5 per cent since the Chinese-Japanese conflict started.

In the same time, according to the analysis, British and German imports dropped 60 per cent and Japan's increased 40 per cent, giving Japan first place.

Japanese imports now amount to 25 per cent of the total received here; Britain second with 22 per cent; the United States third with 19 per cent, and Germany fourth with 13 per cent.

Before the war Japan ranked third.

Rural 'co-ops' launched as part of wide effort to improve conditions of peasants.

More Taxis for Moscow

MOSCOW (AP)—Moscow's fleet of taxicabs has been augmented by 201 new cabs of Soviet manufacture, giving this Capital of 4,000,000 residents a total of 2,214 taxis—one for each 1,807 inhabitants.

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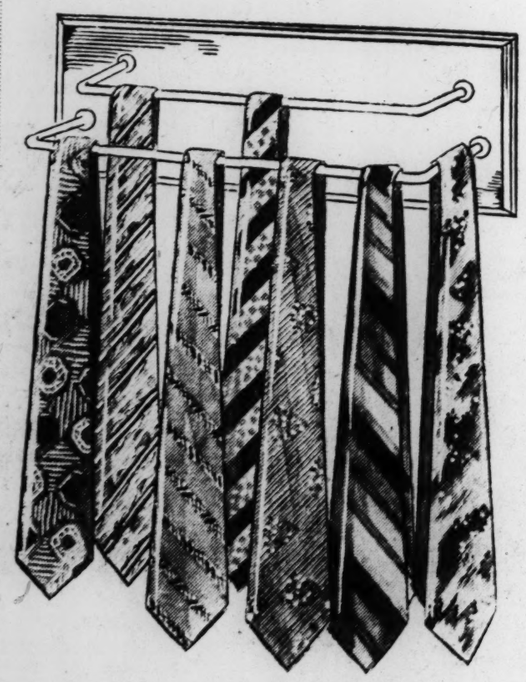
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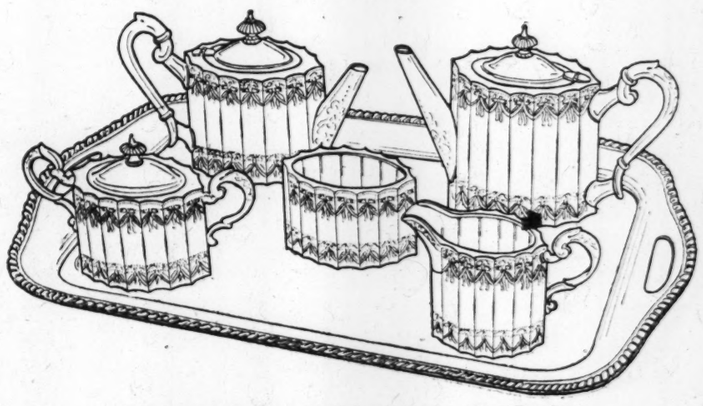
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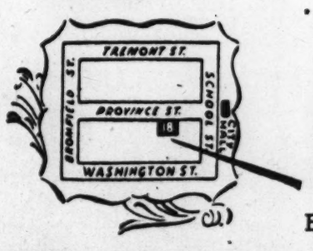

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Wider Markets for Farmers Sought by Group in Canada

TORONTO (CP)—Agriculture and industry got together here to extend a helping hand to the farmer. Out of the conference came a 23-man committee appointed as a fact-finding survey to develop new and expanded markets for Canada's farm products.

Nearly 80 leaders of the agricultural, research, and industrial life of the Dominion, an agricultural forum called by the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, expressed in a resolution their belief in the need for "more intensified application of scientific agricultural research." The committee will seek to find "new edible and inedible uses for farm products."

Canada's fundamental problem is to produce its surplus of farm products "in the form at which the markets of the world will best absorb it," J. S. McLean, President, told the Nov. 21 conference. "A national farm policy for Canada is in essence very simple. But when it comes to carrying it out it is very complex."

Union of Forces

In informal, open discussion, the forum members agreed with Mr. McLean who said that what was needed was a "marshalling of industrial forces on the one hand and farm services on the other." All were of the opinion that anything which helped in the marketing of the surplus of farm products would have an "enormous" influence on Canadian economy.

The Committee will conduct a survey of research facilities and accomplishments on behalf of agriculture throughout Canada, the United States, and other countries. Its recommendations will be given to another forum in 1939 in the hope they will contribute "to the real wealth and well-being of the Canadian people and expand the individual and national income."

"The National Chemurgic Committee is to be headed by D. G. McKenzie, Vice-President of the United Grain Growers, Limited, and for two years a member of the Advisory Board on Tariff and Taxation in the Dominion Government. He is a former minister of agriculture and former minister of mines and natural resources in Manitoba.

By-Products Program

Development of commercial use of the by-products of agriculture was urged by most of the 35 speakers who contributed to the discussion. C. A. Hayden of Vernon, British Columbia, said researchers had developed many by-products but "we have no possibility of commercial production."

But discussing the general situation of agriculture in Canada, Dr. R. K. Stratford of Sarnia, Ont., said "farmers in this country are not applying scientific research to their problems." The President of the Canadian Chemical Association said trained men were needed to see that scientific knowledge is applied to farming.

There were possibilities in the commercial development of crop residue, Dean A. M. Shaw Director of Marketing Service, Ottawa, told the Conference.

Farmers Defended

"The opinion expressed by some members that farmers were slow to take advantage of research developments ws challenged by R. H. Milliken of Regina, Attorney for the Saskatchewan wheat pool. Farmers —at least in western Canada—were not "backward," he said. This difficulty, Mr. Milliken added humorously, was an inability "to get things on credit."

A Western Canada divisional laboratory of the National Research Council was proposed by L. W. Brockington of Winnipeg, general counsel of the North-West Grain Dealers' Association. In a memorandum presented by the Association, a long program of research into the industrial utilization of wheat was proposed. The Association forecast a wheat carry-over this year of 100,000,000 bushels and said Canada "must exert every means of finding new and expanded use for this cereal."

Farm-Factory Ties Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan — Harnessing of the farm to the factory for the development of new jobs and new markets for Canadian agricultural produce was envisioned here in an address by D. G. McKenzie, former Minister of Agriculture for Manitoba and now President of the United Grain Growers, Ltd., farmer-owned grain handling agency of western Canada.

New uses for farm produce, said Mr. McKenzie, could be found in the manufacture of cosmetics, houses built from plastics derived from agricultural products, all-weather surfaced roads made possible by derivatives from oats, paper and textiles from milk, and dozens of other industrial products from farm commodities.

Mr. McKenzie pointed out the great need for new avenues of development of farm markets. Canadian farm production in 1937 was valued at $1,051,698,000. In the period between 1930 and 1938, world wheat trade declined by 163,000,000 bushels, compared with the average for the preceding eight years.

In outlining what could be done for the farms by the development of industrial markets, Mr. McKenzie cited the work of chemurgic research in the United States.

In 1934, Canadian manufacturers, he said, used $440,000,000 worth of raw material from Canadian farms. He thought it possible to raise this figure to $500,000,000 or $600,000,00.

"To the extent that this is done," he said, "we have solved the agricultural marketing problem."

California Wind Aids Forest Fire Fighters

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 26 (AP)—Shifting, capricious winds, which for three days alternately have fanned, then almost halted, the spread of Southern California's two disastrous forest and brush blazes, today appeared to be aiding fire fighters in the Santa Monica and San Bernardino Mountains. The United States Forestry Service estimated that between 10,000 and 12,000 acres had been burned over thus far.

Neither conflagration was under control, but officals who late yesterday felt additional millions of dolars damage was inevitabe, took encouragement from reports of progress in several areas.

Most dangerous point apparently was in upper Mandeville Canyon, in the Santa Monica mountains west of Los Angeles. Ralph J. Scott, City Fire Chief, ordered concentration of 800 men along a six-mile front to keep the blaze from breaking across Mulholland High Way and into the fertile San Fernando Valley.

Lower in the same canyon are numerous expensive houses, but Mr. Scott said none was in immediate danger.

In the San Bernardino mountains, changing winds enabled workers to start a backfire which, at least temporarily, halted advance of the flames on 4,000 cabins in the Crest Forest area. Residents who evacuated such communities as Crestline and Pinecrest before the flames yesterday returned to their homes.

Career Woman

© Harris & Ewing

Tax Expert

Miss Annabel Matthews of Gainesville, Ga., is one of the United States Government's most valuable women executives. She is a member of the Processing Tax Board of Reviews and was the first woman to hold office on the United States Board of Tax Appeals.

Grand Jury Seeks Further Probe Of Philadelphia Vice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 26 — The Special Grand Jury has appealed to Chief Justice John W. Kephart, of the State Supreme Court, to permit it to continue its investigation of vice and gambling in Philadelphia, following an order from Judge Curtis Bok to wind up its business.

The order to suspend was issued because Governor Earle cut off the Grand Jury's funds and because the State Supreme Court recently instructed it to terminate its activities by the end of the year.

The appeal to Chief Justice Kephart followed a Grand Jury presentment made to Judge Curtis Bok charging funds were withheld because of the "consistent influence and pressure exerted upon the State Government." Governor Earle asserted that the only available money was the Motor Fund, which could not be used legally.

"Recent investigations have revealed the actual payment of bribes to public officials," the Grand Jury declared.

"The action of the Governor and the Supreme Court compels us to abandon this work, which is the purpose of our existence and the crux of our activity. Everything we have done to date has led up to this."

The presentment made to Judge Bok was the tenth since the Special Grand Jury began to function in September, 1937. It pointed out that Governor Earle ordered funds cut off after Nov. 15, and that the Supreme Court ordered "our investigation to stop promptly, and in no event later than Dec. 31."

It stated that duirng the first six months the Grand Jury received "full support from the State," but that since April, 1938, "funds have been withheld from time to time, thereby interfering with our effectiveness," and heartening the underworld and suspected officers, because they believed "the investigation was near an end."

It was reported that it would be possible to get a reconsideration of the Supreme Court's order, and that money to carry on the investigation could be obtained from Philadelphia by mandamus.

Alaska Seeks President's Aid For Development of Territory

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 26—President Roosevelt will be urged in the immediate future to re-examine the problem of "wise and intelligent" development of Alaska, it is learned here on best authority.

It is recalled that less than a year ago, at the President's request, the National Resources Committee made a speedy and somewhat cursory study of view of the Territory's value —present and future—to the United States.

This report, it is agreed by authorities, was done under such pressure to have it finished quickly that the recommendations were not at all conclusive, and were not considered to be based on thorough enough study for presentation to Congress for action.

An interviewer in Alaska during the past summer talking with many prominent Alaskans including Gov. John W. Troy about the problems involved in the future development of the Territory, found a general belief that a more thorough and complete study of Alaska's needs is necessary—particularly from a "conservation for use" point of view as opposed to a "conservation for posterity" attitude.

Now the recently created Alaska Planning Council has just finished its annual meeting at Juneau, the Territorial Capital, and after four days of study and examination of reports from its seven advisory committees and the Executive Staff's reports, has urged the National Resources Committee to reopen the Alaska study.

Will Appeal to President

This recommendation, it is learned here, will be followed by a special appeal to President Roosevelt, Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, who visited Alaska this summer, Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, whose Assistant Secretary J. Monroe Johnson visited the Territory the past summer, and to Secretary of War, Harry H. Woodring who sent his Assistant Secretary Col. Louis Johnson to Alaska this summer. Alaska is administered by all the cabinet-departments 4,000 miles away in Washington D. C.

It is felt by Alaskans, and those who are considered authorities on Alaska's value to Uncle Sam, that never before in the history of the Territory has there been so much genuine interest in the possibility of developing Alaska than in 1938—71 years after the United States paid but $7,200,000 for the nearly 600,000 square miles.

Since that time it is noted that Alaska has poured more than $2,000,000,000 in natural resources back into the American pocketbook. Thus it is that pressure is being brought to bear on the present development of the Territory along "intelligently planned lines."

No Alaskan, or anyone who has studied the problems of the Northern Empire, believes that the country can be developed over night. It is generally agreed that any booming of Alaska would be unwise—at this time anyway.

Rather, it is contended, as clearly stated by the Alaska Planning Council that:

A Long-Range Problem

"The development of Alaska is a long-time problem, and plans will have to change to suit changing social conditions. This task, as we have explained, ought to be entrusted to a permanent Alaska planning agency, the membership of which reflects Territorial and National interests."

The Planning Council contended that its views and the aims and purposes of Alaska in seeking aid for development along regional lines are not and should not be considered for a moment irreconcilable with national interests.

At present, the Alaska Planning Council has no connection with the National Resources Committee which was established by the President of the United States. The Planning Council was set up by the Territorial Legislature, but is equipped to be of extreme value to any body that might be established to make a further study of how best to develop Alaska for its own and the Nation's progress.

It is understood that no move will be taken for presidential action until after the Planning Council's Committee reports are released to the Territorial Legislature in January. Giving some idea of what the Council has been studying the past year, in preparation for further analysis, are the titles of the reports headed "Graphical Survey of Territorial Administration and of Basic Industries."

Reports are ready on mineral resources and mining, land use, public works, fisheries, transportation and communication, administration, and education.

Alaska as a Refuge?

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes suggested Nov. 23 that the United States "consider the possibility" of opening Alaska to colonization by Jewish refugees from Germany. He said he did not wish to be placed in the position of recommending the colonization of the Territory's undeveloped areas but that the possibility of such a move should not be overlooked.

Canadian Hails Trade Pact

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 26—The reciprocal trade treaty between the United States, Great Britain, and Canada should increase commerce between this country and the Dominion by at least 10 per cent, in the opinion of Angus L. MacDonald, Premier of Nova Scotia. Furthermore, Mr. MacDonald sees it as a distinct aid to peace, and holds that the United States and Great Britain are "the twin hopes of democracy."

"The two Governments must set an example for the rest of the world by continued friendly relations and clinging fast to the best traditions of democracy," he declared in an interview at the Ambassador Hotel here.

Mr. MacDonald praised President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull for their efforts to foster better relations between the United States and Canada, and declared that the reciprocal trade agreement was of inestimable help to Nova Scotia's fishing, lumber, and pulpwood industries.

Complaints of textile manufacturers in New England that the agreement might be against their best interests were negatived by Mr. MacDonald, who reiterated that the pact would be a good thing for both countries.

"Trade does not always follow the paths of sentiment," he said, "but sentiment, I think, helps trade. For years Canada and the United States have been each other's best customers."

Discussing the Jewish immigration situation, Mr. MacDonald said he was "deeply concerned" over the conditions of the Jews in Germany, but saw small hope for the settlement of many refugees in Canada because of the unemployment problem there.

"I have not heard of any plan to settle them in Canada," he added. "The real problem is whether they would make good farmers. We might be able to use some of them in the farms of Nova Scotia, but we already have about 1½ per cent of our population—about 8,000 people —on home relief and working on public works projects."

Trust-Busting Drive Seen

(Continued from Page 1)

lies have continued or increased during 40 years' effort to enforce the Act, and some economists attribute to this the severity in fluctuations of the American trade cycle.

One reason for the lack of enforcement has been the simple question of staff. Theodore Roosevelt started a "trust-busting" drive which never got very far, because he had only five lawyers for a task which meant policing the corporate world.

Now comes the era of the New Deal. The Thurman Arnold proposal to enforce the law by the "consent decree" is controversial and is likely to find Congress split wide open. But there is no dispute about the number of lawyers in the Anti-Trust Division. There were under 20 lawyers at the start of the Roosevelt era; this had been increased to about 50 by the time Mr. Arnold took over, and today there are 97, to which has been added a small group of economists. Mr. Arnold wants a staff as big as the Federal Trade Commission; he would like to have an additional 150 lawyers next year as a starter. If you remonstrate that this seems a pretty tall order, there is the reply in the Arnold speeches: The law is on the statute books and ought to be enforced or discarded; it should be enforced and not discarded because it is the chief bulwark of the capitalistic system in maintaining "a free, competitive economy."

Consent Decree

So far, at any rate, it is easy enough to follow Mr. Arnold. He explained some of his hopes and ambitions in a press conference. He believes, in brief, that in the "consent decree," he has a new weapon which may make anti-trust enforcement possible.

The "consent decree" is a promise, accepted by a court, from certain firms against whom anti-trust action of civil or criminal character have been brought, that they will be good.

An example of the consent decree in operation is the recent agreement of the Ford and Chrysler motor companies to discontinue operation of their finance companies in a way that the Justice Department charged was monopolistic. The Government drops its charges, and the motor companies drop their practices and besides that bring in a pre-arranged substitute plan of operation.

It is this substitute plan that is important. The consent decree, which is really only a legal dicker between the Government and indicted companies, was used before Mr. Arnold's time, but in a negative way. Now Mr. Arnold insists companies facing anti-trust action must offer a constructive plan. It is charged, for example, that prices are held up in the building industry because no one trade will cut prices till all do. Theoretically, under the consent decree, the Department could bring anti-monopoly suits against the whole group simultaneously, and force production of a valid working arrangement under which prices might be reduced.

Technical Difficulties

Admittedly there are technical difficulties in the system. It amounts to holding a club over business. If courts do not convict companies which refuse to bow to the club, then obviously the "club" becomes only a slap stick.

Another difficulty is that if the Government agrees in advance to a consent-decree formula, or helps to prepare it, it becomes judge as well as prosecutor. Mr. Arnold is trying to get around this difficulty by building up a set of precedents. He is giving these wide publicity.

The chief attack made on the plan by David Lawrence, and by many businessmen is that it gives Mr. Arnold "power exercised by one man" greater "than the power which Gen. Hugh Johnson ever exercised," under NRA. Mr. Lawrence charges that "the filing of criminal indictments on a technicality for a complicated question of economics is an abuse of governmental power."

Mr. Arnold answers that there is one crucial difference between this and the NRA: that every consent-decree formula must be passed upon by a Federal judge. In its very nature of a judicial instrument, he argues the decree does not become binding unless the court is willing to sanction it. Accordingly he is not the judge of its legality, but the court is.

Free Press

(Continued from Page 1)

cessfully to accomplish a pact to make Europe safe for Fascism. Safe? Well, that depends. Europe will be safe for Fascism if present censorship can continue in England and France. It will be likely to be safe if France and England continue to keep off the radio those voices which criticize Daladier and Chamberlain for appeasing the dictator."

Some Good in Propaganda

In answer to the complaint that the average person is beset on all sides by propaganda, Professor Miller said this was one of the surest signs that the United States still has democracy.

"We may indeed be ridden by propagandas," he declared. "But fortunately the word is used in the plural. Those of us of to whom the rival propagandas are directed, have freedom of choice among the various alternatives offered us. Education involves grappling with ideas."

Dr. Edgar Dale of Ohio State University reported that high-school-students' newspaper reading shows that they spend about 35 minutes each day on this activity and that chief interests are comics, sports, and the front page. In his opinion, the high rating of comics and sports is due primarily to their tangibility and simplicity. He asserted that newspapers could profoundly change the reading habits of their readers if significant news items were written with the skill and ability now given to sports and comics.

Trade Analyst

© Harris & Ewing

Assistant to Hull

Lynn R. Edminister of Chillicothe, Ill., has been named special aide to the Secretary of State in trade treaty work.

Reich Drops Jews From Craft Rolls; Plans for Brokers

BERLIN, Nov. 26 (AP)—The German Government has added two more regulations to its campaign against Jewish business.

One provides that Jews be dropped from the roster of registered handicraftsmen.

The other is that stocks of Jewish retail shops, to be liquidated before Jan. 1, are to be handed over to various Governmental trade departments or public receivers in bankruptcy.

Meanwhile a pawnbrokerage business on a large scale has been opened to help hard-pressed Jews raise funds to pay the $400,000,000 fine imposed for the assassination of Ernst vom Rath by a young Polish Jew in Paris.

The Berlin Chamber of Industry and Commerce started a Bureau on behalf of the Economics Ministry to take over jewels, art works, and other valuable objects from Jews throughout Germany.

The fine's first installment due Dec. 15 is to be cash principally. Many Jews have been assessed 20 per cent of their wealth as part of the fine and will have to liquidate much of their personal property to raise the money.

Finance Minister Count Lutz Schwerin von Krosigk has reserved the right in collecting the fine to empower finance officials "in suitable cases" to take securities and real estate when later installments come due Feb. 15, May 15, and Aug. 15.

Other measures against the Jews included a new regulation preventing indigent Jews from seeking aid from public welfare bureaus. They must turn to Jewish welfare agencies.

Public welfare authorities were instructed to give aid only when Jewish organizations are unable to make provisions and then only after a thorough investigation.

In such cases Jews will receive the minimum help with whatever aid already has been received taken into consideration, it was announced.

The regulation pointed out that public welfare organizations are to promote Jewish emigration.

All Jewish student loans were canceled and repayment ordered within two weeks.

Field Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Göring, acting in his capacity as the Reich's Master of the Hunt, ordered the cancellation of all hunting licenses held by Jews on the basis of a law which takes away such rights from persons "who endanger the public safety."

Mexican Appeal

(Continued from Page 1)

based upon the assumption "that foreigners deserve greater consideration and more respect and privileges than the nationals of the country in which they reside" and rejects the principle that aliens may appeal to their Government for protection in the event of a dispute with the nation in which they are living.

This Clause was invoked by Mexico both during its controversy with Great Britain over the expropriation of American and British oil properties, and during the recent agrarian dispute with the United States. The Drago Doctrine is also involved in Mexico's position on the expropriation question.

At Lima, Mexico will propose that the Latin American nations pass a resolution declaring that when a citizen renounces the protection of his Government it cannot intervene in his behalf. This directly opposes the policy of Great Britain which holds that a citizen cannot waive his Government's protection and that the Government will intervene without his consent if it considers that the citizen's interests have been harmed. The United States has also held that our Government retains the right to act on behalf of its nationals.

Mexico previously declared her antagonism to the intervention of foreign Governments and set forth her recommendation for a solution of the problem, in an address made by President Cardenas at the Congress Against War held here in September. He spoke against the doctrine of "egoistic nationality" and said that aliens should abandon their former citizenship and become nationals of their adopted country, sharing its risks as well as its benefits.

President Cardenas also recommended at the Congress the formation of an Inter-American Navy and it is reported that Mexico will also introduce this subject at Lima. That it will be superfluous in view of the United States' recently announced naval program is apparent, but it may serve as a point of attack for reported antagonism among Latin American nations to the United States' increased armament.

Taylor Voices Plea for Jews, Sees Quick Action Essential

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 26—A speeding of efforts to find a solution of the problem of the emigration of Jews from Germany was seen here today with the arrival of Ambassador Hugh R. Wilson, United States Envoy to Germany, to report to President Roosevelt, and the sailing of Myron C. Taylor, Vice-Chairman of the Inter-Governmental Committee for Political Refugees, for London to attend a committee meeting.

Ambassador Wilson arrived aboard the Manhattn, of the United States Line, on Nov. 25 and hurried directly from the pier to see Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, aboard the Santa Clara, or the Grace Line, bound for Lima, Peru, where Mr. Hull and the American delegation he heads is going to attend the Pan-American Conference. The Ambassador refused to be interviewed, saying he was on his way to Washington to report to the President.

Mr. Taylor, Former Chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, was more explicit. He said the Committee of which he is a member was seeking a permanent solution of the Jewish emigration problem. The first step, he held, was to find a place for emigrees, after which funds must be obtained to transport them there and to provide for them until they could become self-supporting. He envisaged no difficulty in raising the money necessary once the first aspect of the problem has been solved. In support of this work, he appealed for the help of all "kind-hearted men and women everywhere."

Program Explained

The Inter-Governmental Committee for Political Refugees would not recommend the wholesale placing of German Jewish emigrees in any country, Mr. Taylor said, but, on the contrary, its entire program was based on the existing immigration laws of all countries concerned.

"I am confident that within the framework our problem can be solved," he said in a nation-wide radiocast over the National Broadcasting Company's network Nov. 25.

The Committee hopes Germany will co-operate with it in finding places for emigrees, he said, but added that recent developments had "dimmed their hopes that emigration could be carried out over a period of years and increased the urgency of finding an immediate solution of where to place 400,000 to 500,000 Jews.

"So long as there is any hope of obtaining a measure of co-operation from the German Government in solving this problem, we will continue to explore every possibility of obtaining it," he said. "If that co-operation cannot be secured, we must redouble efforts to solve the problem without it."

Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York, who followed Mr. Taylor on the air, speaking over the WABC System, said he favored an appropriation of $10,000,000 or even $20,000,000 to help transport and resettle the German refugees and that he would vote in Congress for such an appropriation.

Palestine continues in the thought of Jewish leaders here to be the best-suited country for the settlement of German refugees, and speakers at the fourteenth annual convention of the National Labor Committee for Palestine at the Pennsylvania Hotel urged, the British Government to make it a Jewish homeland in fact as well as on paper. A message was read at the meeting from Leon Blum, former President of the Council of France, who declared Palestine must develop and open widely its doors to receive Jewish refugees from central and eastern Europe, "exiled and driven from their homes by dark hatred and ugly doctrines."

Levi Shkolnik, representative of the General Federation of Jewish Labor in Palestine, described the work of Jewish pioneers in that country, declaring they had been keeping up daily efforts "in the face of Arab terror and British vacillation."

"Their only concern is for those who are to follow them from Germany and the rest of eastern Europe," he said.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals refused to stay the deportation to Germany of Hans Mueller, stowaway, who declared he would be executed or imprisoned if he is sent back to Germany. The Court wrote no opinion, but merely denied Mr. Mueller's appeal from an order of the Federal Court dismissing a writ of habeas corpus that had been obtained in his behalf.

La Guardia Lends Aid

Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia again joined with organizations and individuals seeking to help the Jews of Germany when he sent a message to Miss Nell Ziff of New York, National President of the Junior Hadassah, young women's Zionist organization of America, now in annual convention in Pittsburgh, denouncing the "brutalities" in Germany as "a war upon humanity," and declaring that "all true Americans must feel a deep sense of outrage at the brutalities directed against an innocent and helpless section of the German population."

"What is happening to the Jews in Germany is symbolic of the methods and purpose of Naziism, which is seeking not only the destruction of the Jews, but the downfall of civilized society," he said. "While the most brutal crimes have been directed against the Jews, the Nazi war is also directed against Christianity.

"I hope every American everywhere will not merely voice their abhorrence, but volunteer their support to a program for the rescue of the victims of Nazi oppression and for the preservation of our democracy against the vicious forces seeking its destruction."

Ship Joins Arctic to World

(Continued from Page 1)

historian, had just returned from the 3,000 mile cruise.

"All the way up the coast of Labrador," said she, "in and out of Hudson Bay and along the coast of Baffin Island, I was thinking with excitement and some trepidation of the Northwest Passage. Suppose we got blocked in the ice, as has happened to so many ships, and had to spend the winter in the Arctic. Suppose— oh, I thought of many unpleasant things, recalling the experience of McClure, Franklin, Greely and others, but I was glad I came. Everywhere we had been passing "growlers" and larger bergs; sometimes we had been ploughing wide fields of broken ice, so what would it be, I wondered, when we entered the maze of islands, bays and sounds of the archipelago?

"At last we rounded Bylot Island and were sailing due west by Lancaster Sound—the Northwest Passage itself. Cold as it was, I remained on deck as much as possible.

Straits and Inlets

"But the fog was no thicker, neither were the ice-pans, and the temperature was little lower than that of Hudson Strait. I had always thought that Barrow Strait, the continuation of Lancaster Strait, was the obvious way through, but now we swung south down Prince Regent Inlet, between Brodeur Peninsula and Somerset Island, to a narrow passage called Bellot Strait.

"I was advised that this was the proven Northwest Passage. Here Fort Ross had been built in 1937—the usual group of tiny shacks at the base of towering black mountains—and here the little 35-ton schooner, Aklavik, that had brought freight through from the west last year, rested at anchor. Sight of that schooner was the outstanding incident of the trip. It symbolized the meeting of east and west by the once mythical Northwest Passage and by a route still so fraught with difficulties that only one vessel, they say, has actually assayed the passage. But now the two sections are permanently linked up at Fort Ross—dependent, of course, on the Aklavik's more difficult part—and freight and mail can reach the lonely posts in the interior and on the eastern and western Arctic islands by a new route.

"The mail, by the way, was mostly philatelic, and the freight largely conspicuous by its absence. The future holds the key whether the transference of freight in quantity from the eastern to the western Arctic is feasible; whether the Coppermine and the Mackenzie may be provisioned from Montreal by boat, with only one unloading at Fort Ross. If this becomes a reality, transportation costs will probably be halved to the western Arctic; for freight by water, even through ice, can be much cheaper than by airplane."

Mrs. Grange explained that man's presence for one year at Fort Ross had made a great change in the animal life. When the Nascopie first came, the place abounded with game; gulls landed upon the ship in flocks; white fox and caribou were seen along the shore; white hares were plentiful.

Reminded of Explorers

When she climbed a hill and gazed over the desolate landscape the only wild things she saw were the blueberries at her feet. On the other hand she declared the place "reeks with history." Not five minutes' walk from the trading post she saw the reconstruction cairn, in which McClintock placed a document showing that he had got that far on his search for the Franklin expedition. Corporal Dodsworth of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police discovered the message last year in a receptacle almost hidden by loose rocks. Mrs. Grange said she proudly added her name to a paper that they placed in a Hudson's Bay "empty" in the cairn, stating that the British Museum had found the message authentic and that the original was now reposing in the museum of the R. C. M. P. at Regina.

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La Guardia Scoffs at Chance Of Ever Becoming President

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 26—Mrs. J. W. Rowe, of Millerton, N. Y., had Mayor La Guardia's personal word for it today that, insofar as having aspirations for the Presidency were concerned, he "could not get even a gallery seat to a convention of either of the parties, much less a nomination."

The reply was made because, when Mrs. Rowe wrote the Mayor a four-line letter recently expressing astonishment at his reported advocacy of the New Deal, since "on this ground you never could be President of the U. S.," she enclosed a three-cent stamp.

To the Mayor this meant an answer, and accordingly he wrote her he had "no illusions" on this score.

"I have stated so often, I thought everybody knew it," he said, that any official who has his eye on another nomination and future election impairs his usefulness.

"I have never permitted political expediency to mar my judgment one way or another. This is my thirty-fifth year in public affairs—14 years of which were served in the House of Representatives—and I voted on each measure according to my judgment and conscience, regardless of the political effect.

"I am sure you were not serious when you talked about the Presidency. You must know that the candidates for the Presidency are always nominated at a political convention. I could not get even a gallery seat to a convention of either of the parties, much less a nomination. I have no illusions about it.

"I have, of course, deep concern for the future of our country, and I am bending every effort to help in the war against poverty, unemployment, hardship and misery. If we all work together, I am sure we can win."

Victoria's Industrial Insurance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Victoria—Legislation assuring fair surrender value percentages on all kinds of industrial insurance policies was urged recently by the Victoria Royal Commission investigating this branch of state insurance.

This recommendation was presented to the State Legislative Assembly as a move to guarantee some return to industrial policyholders, who, because of possible future inability to support their present insurance in addition to the new Dominion compulsory scheme, would find it necessary to drop the voluntary policy.

The Dominion social insurance plan, commencing Jan. 1 of next year, is to require a weekly payment of 1s. 6d. from every male worker, and 1s. for every female worker, earning less than £7 per week, and will affect approximately 52 per cent of the people throughout the Commonwealth.

Besides this phase of industrial insurance, the Commission also inquired into methods employed by agents in soliciting business and procuring contracts; and the costs of procuring, maintaining and administering such business, particularly in relation to the benefits available to policyholders.

In this respect a general tightening of the control of agents' activities and methods was recommended. The Commission found evidence of some misrepresentation in the securing of contract signatures.

On business-getting costs, the Commission recommended the elimination from Victoria's industrial assurance field of certain companies found to be unable to operate on an economical basis.

The Commission also suggested a wider separation of industrial and ordinary insurance.

Geology From the Air

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 26—An aerial survey of the geology of the New York region, first of its kind ever sponsored by the Geological Society of America is scheduled for air-minded researchers attending the Society's semi-centennial meeting in New York City, Dec. 28-30. Dr. Girard Wheeler, Rutgers geologist, will lead the tour.

The group taking the plane trip will view the shoreline of Long Island, near Fire Island, where there have been changes resulting from the recent hurricane, according to Dr. Wheeler.

The flight will be of one hour's duration and will cover approximately 170 miles. The geologists will leave the Newark airport and fly up the Hudson River past the Palisades, to gain a view from the air of that sheet of solidified lava which is 1,000 feet thick.

Flying northward toward the Highlands of the Hudson, they will see the escarpment at the edge of the Highlands. This escarpment is known as the "Ramapo fault line scarp," and represents an ancient line of fracturing, where the earth crust on the southeast of the Highlands subsided several thousands of feet, it is explained by Dr. Wheeler.

The plane will then swing southeast over Long Island Sound, which is a "drowned" valley system, flooded since the Ice Age by a general rise of sea level, and will pass over the Grand Central Parkway Hills on Long Island. These hills, it is pointed out, are actually the terminal moraine, or southernmost edge, of the last great ice sheet; that is, they are hills of boulders and debris carried sourthward to Long Island and there dropped by the melting ice.

More Sweet Potatoes

Seventy per cent of the farmers in Louisiana grow sweet potatoes.

Where the Future Farmer Comes In

Esther Maassen of Portland, Ore.
Winner of blue ribbon for canning, talks with H. C. Seymour, State Club Leader for Oregon.

Katherine Sire of Belt, Mont.
Skilled in dress-cutting, winner of National Achievement honor.

4-H on Parade
Delegations from State Clubs march in Arena of International Livestock Amphitheater, Chicago.

Champions Compete for 4-H Club Awards

CHICAGO, Nov. 26 (AP)—Aristocracy of agriculture went on parade today at the thirty-ninth International Livestock Exposition.

The great farmland show opened for an eight-day run while potential grand champions of the cattle, horse, sheep and swine classes champed in their pens.

Specimens of the finest wheat, corn, oats, and other grains on the continent awaited expert examination by judges whose duty it was to pick the "kings" of growers.

B. H. Heide, Exposition Manager, said, "It looks like one of our finest shows."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 26—More than 1,300 sturdy, enthusiastic farm boys and girls, the "cream of the flock," are in the swing of one of the big events of their lives, the National 4-H Club Congress, held here in conjunction with the International Livestock Exposition. For many, this is the first trip to Chicago. For others, it is their initial try at winning prizes with favorite pigs, or bulls, or sheep.

The young farmers, champions in their home states, are given a continuous round of sight-seeing trips, courtesy luncheons, educational tours, and journeys to manufacturing plants. As they travel about the city in State delegations, with their four-leaf clover arm bands and their green and white knitted caps, they are conspicuous to city folks mostly for their happy faces, their wholesome swing and good manners.

"Future leaders of American agriculture," they are called, as well as present champions in various projects on the farm. Their 4-H banners remind the on-looking city dwellers of the aim of the young farm folks to pledge their "Head, Heart, Hand, and Health" to clearer thinking, loyalty, larger service, and better living their "their club, their community, and their country."

The whole city turns out to entertain them. Big business firms, mail order houses from whose catalogues the farm family has sent for equipment and gadgets, implement manufacturers, and the packing industry, all have arranged special events for the visiting youth.

At scheduled hours each day, the young farmers are boosted into buses and buzzed out on educational tours to watch plows and harvesters being constructed; to see the processes of meat packing, to visit the Planetarium, where they sit under an artificial sky of stars; to the Shedd Aquarium, to see rare tropical fish; to the Museum of Science and Industry, where they push buttons and see the wheels go round.

Judging the Stock

But much of their time is devoted to their own farm judging contests, when they have an opportunity to show how much they know about fruit canning, home furnishings, feeding hogs, identifying meat, and raising corn, wheat, potatoes, cotton, and peanuts.

Of main interest to the public is their parade into the arena of the International Amphitheater under their State banners. But it is more thrilling to the young folks when they lead into the same amphitheater their well-fed baby beef or sheep under the glare of the spotlight.

Perhaps the most coveted honors are those of the National Achievement contest and the National Leadership contest. Katherine Sire from Montana was named the girl Achievement champion, and Lloyd Hawkins from Oklahoma, the boy Achievement champion. Oliver Larson from Minnesota was named the boy champion in Leadership, and Bonnie Phillips from Oklahoma, the girl champion in Leadership.

Lloyd Hawkins, living on his father's 160-acre farm in Washita County, Oklahoma, the Achievement winner, has a record in accomplishing everything a young farmer might wish. He has almost "made over" the old place, and he claims a total of $1,495 received from sales of poultry, livestock, and other products, besides having used products at home amounting in value to $1,307. His record book of 4-H Club projects for the last six years shows that eight acres of the Oklahoma farm have been set off as a wild life plot which has attracted some 5,000 birds. He says he is fighting to bring back a normal supply of wild birds and animals to Oklahoma farm lands.

Becoming an Owner

"During the last five years, I have raised enough colts to replace all the old horses on the farm," he writes in the book. "These young animals are good 15 or 20 years and I am raising more now to sell. I have a mule colt too." Furthermore, he tells how his father is in the hog business and how he now is in possession of four pigs and two calves.

Lloyd has introduced new farm practices and taught his father many things which he has learned in 4-H project work. He has learned how to prune grape vines which cover one-fourth acre and supply the family the year round. Even during extreme drouth he has raised a good garden, planting peas on future plots. These are later plowed under to store up moisture, he explains.

"Before I joined the 4-H Club I had never been out of the State of Oklahoma, nor rode on a train, nor stayed in a hotel," he said. "Now all these things have been experienced." In describing club work he mentioned the raising of live stock and went on to say: "This is one of the best projects ever attempted in our country, because it actually makes a boy an owner. After all," he concluded, "that is what a boy is striving for—something he can call his own."

But Lloyd knows about many other activities. He is a song leader, a church leader, an adviser for young farm folks. He makes radio addresses. In a recent one he said: "What the farmer needs more than anything else today is co-operation. He has been entirely too independent; and as a result, the buyer is telling him what he will give him for his products."

Scholarship for College

Katherine Sire, the girl Achievement winner, lives on a 1,500-acre farm in Cascade County, Montana. She recalls how as a child she bounced down a Montana country road on an old horse going to her first 4-H Club meeting, where she used a neighbor's sewing machine on her first dress. Last year in Chicago at the 4-H Congress she won first place in the "best-dressed" class at the style show.

This year Katherine adds more honors to her record by walking off with the National Achievement honor, which means a set of silverware—the Roosevelt Award—and a $300 scholarship to any college she chooses. Especially interested all these years in sewing, Katherine has brought her accomplishments up to a long list of articles for her college wardrobe this year.

Among other accomplishments, she has acted as model at 23 style reviews, has put on demonstrations showing farm women a quicker way of making bread, has preserved 6,632 pints of food, ranging all the way from jelly through beans, peas, and various cuts of meat. Since 1931, Katherine figures that the total value of her projects is $2,242.55. She has helped repair the ranch homestead, cooked for a crew of harvesters, and written two radio plays.

"Our social contacts teach us to mix with others and cope with various situations," Katherine says of 4-H Club work. "We are not only learning to make the 'best better,' but we are making America better."

Oliver Larson from Todd County, Minnesota, was named the boy National Leadership champion. He wins a $300 scholarship given by Edward F. Wilson, Vice-President of Wilson Packing Company.

Bonnie Phillips, from Belva, Oklahoma, is the girl National Leadership winner. Bonnie has completed 50 projects in poultry raising, home improvement, beef raising, fruit canning, and gardening. She has demonstrated for farm women how to use the pressure cooker, and says that their "cellars are filled with products of their own work."

Plot Suspects Held By Bolivian Police

LA PAZ, Bolivia (AP)—Under a nation-wide state of siege Nov. 25, after announcing the suppression of an abortive revolt, Bolivian police and army units rounded up 20 suspects whom they accused of having a hand in the planned revolt. Among them was Tristan Maroff, described by authorities as a Leftist agitator, who entered the Republic less than five months ago.

Government officials said the abortive attempt was made early in the day when a group of agitators entered a customs barracks and vainly exhorted the soldiers to storm Government buildings.

Mario Flores, director of the newspaper La Noche, was held, although police said no newspapermen were implicated. In newspaper circles it was believed that Flores' detention was the result of false information.

Organized Autoists Demand National Highways Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio—With highway planning surveys nearing completion in 46 states, furnishing the first road inventory in this country since the automobile was invented, the American Automobile Association is taking steps to see that the survey findings are used wisely, furnishing groundwork for the formulation of sound, business-like road programs that will build up the Nation's highways to meet modern traffic demands.

At its thirty-sixth annual meeting here, the association made this a major part of its policy for the ensuing year. Executives of automobile clubs throughout the country agreed that great effort should be made to see that the surveys are not permitted to gather dust in forgotten pigeonholes, and that in no case should the findings be used as an excuse for over-expansion in road building beyond the motorists' ability to pay.

Importance of the surveys was emphasized by Thomas H. MacDonald, chief of the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads, who pointed out that as a result of the findings, now being analyzed in many of the States for the use of Legislatures, the country is better prepared to go forward in road building than ever before. For the first time, he said, "we are really getting adequate facts with regard to highway needs." The scope of the surveys, he explained, covers the entire rural highway system, including such things as length and conditions of sections, flow of traffic over rural roads, origination and destination of traffic, highway finances, and relative uses of main and local roads.

Much Learned Already

In a general way, he said, significant facts already have been drawn from the planning surveys. It has been possible, for example, to show the main traffic flows across the country in the first national traffic map ever drawn. The map, however, is only tentatively constructed from incomplete returns. It shows that the country's heaviest traffic is found in the Middle Atlantic and Eastern States.

Surveys, he said, also give definite data as regards the use of various classes of highways, studies in 17 representative states disclosing that 58.9 per cent of the total annual motor travel on all roads and streets is on the main rural highways and the streets that connect them across cities. These and many other facts that are being uncovered in the highway inventory will be of immeasureable value in future highway planning, he said, affording a basis for road development on known needs.

Necessity for seeing that the findings are used effectively was emphasized by Thomas P. Henry of Detroit, who was re-elected president of the association. Mr. Henry urged all member clubs to see that the facts "are analyzed, publicized, used for planning purposes, and not pigeon-holed and forgotten." He told the club executives to guard against pressure from groups solely interested in large road expenditure.

Long Range Program

These suggestions were unanimously adopted by the delegates, who passed a resolution dealing specifically with the problem. It was recommended that all of the affiliated clubs and state associations "use their power and influence to make effective the state-wide highway planning surveys now nearing completion, and to prevent any attempts to misuse the findings." A four-point, long-range program was advocated, as follows:

(1) Development of a master plan, which will map future road improvements throughout the country on an inter-regional basis.

(2) A predetermined road budget predicated on a sound financial set-up which would be in line with A. A. A. principles of motor vehicle taxation, and which would at all times take cognizance of the motorists' ability to pay.

(3) Continuity of administration in the state highway departments; the elimination of political influence and domination, and stringent methods to prevent use of highway department employees in political campaigns affecting motorists' interests.

(4) Permanency of office for the technical and engineering staffs in the state highway departments, preferably through civil service.

Hull Praises Press

WASHINGTON (AP)—Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, preparing to leave for the Pan-American Conference in Lima, Peru, said Nov. 23 he felt more than safe to leave the conduct of foreign affairs to his State Department aides and "my associate newspaper friends." He said correspondents covering the State Department perform a highly valuable and important part in the conduct of American foreign affairs. He complimented them especially for their stories during recent critical times.

Crime Prevention Called Challenge To U. S. Schools

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 26—Figures showing that most parolees from New York State penal institutions did not go beyond the eighth grade eloquently illustrate the need for more "individualized attention" and "greater crime prevention efforts," among the young, according to Joseph J. Canavan, Chairman of the State Parole Board, yesterday.

"The school has been recognized as an important agency in the crime prevention field, but school authorities will be the first to admit that more individualized attention, particularly to problem cases, is needed," Mr. Canavan said. "For whatever reason the misfits leave school early, all the possibilities in the school of preventing the situation have not been developed.

"The lack of education among these parolees naturally continues to handicap them when they work and try to adjust themselves to the community after prison. It is suprising that so many do succeed in becoming respectable and responsible persons."

The study by the Parole Board showed that 73 per cent of the parolees left school in the eighth grade or earlier and that 55.2 per cent left school before the age of 16. Only 2.2 per cent completed a high school course, while 20.1 per cent had some high school experience; 1.4 per cent entered college and four tenths of 1 per cent were graduated of professional school or college.

The study also revealed that 2 per cent of the parolees never went to school, with 15.2 per cent leaving school at the fourth grade or below.

The great majority left school between the sixth grade and partial high school education, into which classification 75.9 per cent of the parolees fell.

"These figures confirm the need of much greater crime prevention efforts with the young," Mr. Canavan held. "Many of those on parole gave indication when they were much younger that they were potential lawbreakers. A surprising number who are technically first offenders had frequent contacts with the court before."

Quezon Completes Philippines Cabinet

MANILA (AP)—President Quezon completed rebuilding of his cabinet Nov. 26. The President appointed his Cecretary, Jorge B. Vargas, as Secretary without portfolio; reappointed Mariano J. Cuenco as Secretary of Public Works and Communications and Acting Secretary of Labor. He named Benigno Aquino Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce.

A week ago President Quezon appointed Rafael Alunan as Secretary of the Interior to succeed Elpidio Quirino, who resigned to unsuccessfully seek an assembly seat.

The President himself is acting as Secretary of Public Instruction in the absence of Vice President Sergio Osmena, who is in Washington.

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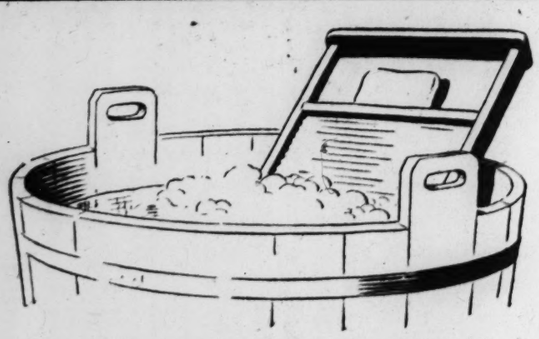

The washboard is archaic

Today's housewife does not stoop for hours over steaming, soapy-gray water, rubbing her knuckles red on a corrugated washboard, pausing now and then to brush a vagrant lock of hair from her face and leaving splashes of suds on herself in the process. She does not lift heavy kettles of hot and pails of cold water to meet rinsing requirements. Today's housewife uses an electric washing machine. Advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor offer many excellent makes of modern washers.

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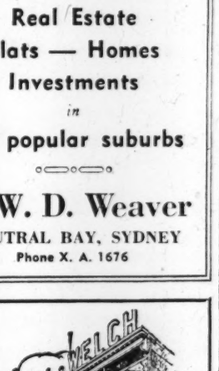

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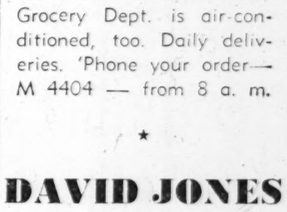

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Massine's Noble Vision

By Margaret Lloyd

Leonide Massine's new ballet, which, as "Nobilissima Visione" in London, met with but partial enthusiasm, has, simplified to "St. Francis" for American consumption, achieved both popular and artistic success—at least so far as New York and Boston are concerned.

Honors for this glowing transcription of the Fioretti into ballet must be shared with Paul Hindemith, the composer, and partner in the scenario making, and Pavel Tchelitcheff, the painter, who here makes whatever amends may be necessary for his wrath-arousing canvas, "Phenomena." Score and scenery and costumes and choregraphy are integrated into that desirable unity and clarity of effect which makes the printed synopsis all but superfluous. All the feebly informed observer needs to do is to prime himself beforehand with an encyclopedic reminder of the life and legend of Francis of Assisi, and then sit back at the performance and let art take its course.

Accepting the premise that ballet, a union of the arts, is, like all art, fabricated of fantasy, one can, at the rise of the curtain, enter the strange new world where people dressed in abstractions of normal clothes strike attitudes, mime and dance; where music is a natural concomitant to action, and human life is a perpetually mobile design in color, form and line; where everything is a distortion from the norm of every day, yet all is linked intangibly with the common world we know.

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Francis's father was a wealthy merchant. Hence the rich stuffs and silks hanging in stylized array across the bare, medieval portal, the come and go of purchasers, and Francis, a gilded youth of the thirteenth century, his costly apparel designated by a short red tunic (showing rather annoying side-garters) moving in archaic patterns, in the opening scene.

Massine makes his characterization of Francis felt at once. A sense of dissatisfaction, of reaching out toward something loftier than the glitter of material circumstance, his awakened pity for the poor man at his door, after rebuff, opens the way for his vision of Poverty, Chastity and Obedience.

But he is young. The splendor of soldiery temporarily dissuades him from his forefelt mission. He dons an armor that never was or could be, except in ballet, and against an evocative relief map of a battlefield beyond battlements, finds only disappointment in militarism.

The feast scene, all bold color and complexly co-ordinated group movement, builds to the powerful climax. The beggars enter, pleading; touch Francis to deeper pity than he has known before. Now a young man of socialistic tendencies, he distributes the golden goblets and flagons among them. Irate fatherhood objects; and Francis shields the beggars with a beautiful, protective gesture. And when the youth strips himself of his expensive raiment, placed gently, not cast angrily, at his father's feet, the mounted hands of the beggars cover his undress in a dramatic tableau, eloquent and unforgettable.

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Francis's long solo of communion is rapt, devout, without one false note of religiosity. The three companions of his wealth join him, clad in simulated rags, similar to his own. He tames Brother Wolf (the animal motif is a favorite with Massine); befriends peasants in Romanesque costume. It has been objected that there was little sacrifice in his symbolic marriage to so lovely a Lady Poverty as Nini Theilade's. But Poverty had become beautiful to Francis. And if she danced with balletic grace against his stark, primitive movement, she also meant grace to him.

In the group dances leading to the apotheosis, the Minor Brothers in brown monastic robes, the Minor Sisters in flowing white, weave a hand dance of amazing impressiveness that carries the eye to the rose-colored backdrop, where scattered hands in varied poses are finely drawn.

The Saint and his Poverty mount a stony hill together, in final consummation, with the groups in reverential postures beneath them.

The five scenes are carried through with complete economy of movement, of pictorial and musical support. Hindemith's eventful score, said to be based on a Provençal melody of the time of the troubadours, "Ce fut en mai," suggests, without literally describing, the martial air, the love of birds and flowers, a humorous allusion (via trombone) to the wolf, the passion of renunciation, the joy of communion, makes a pæan of the canticle to the sun—all with an acid of dissonance that does not counteract the essential sweetness of the legend, and an embroidery of counterpoint that makes no strife with the movement but is ever at one with it.

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The architectural setting places a semblance of permanent rough stone pillars at either side of the proscenium, as a frame for the changes that quickly transform the rooms of opulence to the bare lands of poverty. The backdrops participate in the utterance of emotion. The vibrant costumes make portrait studies of the figures in the dance-play. The irregular hemlines of gray tatters are as right and satisfying in their asymmetrical way as the more sumptuous attire of lords and ladies of fashion.

The choregraphy is without pointes or lifts, or any technical distractions; its port de bras, far from classical, the most expressive element in it. Massine has shown before, in his symphonic ballets, that he has been influenced by modern movement. How could it be otherwise to a progessive choregrapher, alert to the life and art of today? The plastic torso and angular extensions of arms and legs in modern dancing are akin to the primitive movement that bases it, and are here necessary to the expression of Massine's theme. Though he uses more the Byzantine gesture than the strictly modern, generally preserving the frontal plane of ballet in the flat rather than the modelled line. In this, his finest characterization in his finest composition to date, he wears throughout the oddly tilted head, the innocent air of faint surprise, to be found in primitive painting.

There are single pictures that could have been painted by Giotto. There are others in the primary colors and formal embellishment of ancient illuminated parchment. The whole is medieval, remote, unreal, yet as modern and real as today. For it is the timeless story of man's ageless aspiration, symbolized in the sweet and tender example of the simple, holy man who made his love for humanity as practical as he knew how.

Baron

Nini Theilade
As Lady Poverty in "St. Francis"

Leonide Massine
In the title role of his new ballet, "St Francis."

Backgrounds

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

The Royal Philharmonic Society began its one hundred and twenty-seventh season with a program of three weeks: Haydn's Symphony No. 97 in C, Dvořák's Symphonic Variations, and Tchaikovsky's Symphony No. 6 in B minor ("Pathetic"). The musical clock, it will be noticed, stopped in the year 1893, and so, as a colleague remarked at the end, a good time was had by all. Certainly no one enjoyed himself more than the London Philharmonic Orchestra and Sir Thomas Beecham. Each work was embellished with gorgeous sound and Haydn would have been enchanted by his symphony. The orchestra of his time, by the way, was less than 40 strong: 16 violins, four violas, three cellos, four double-basses, flutes, oboes, bassoons, horns, trumpets and drums. One would rather not try to imagine what their tone was like.

But musical shortcomings were then balanced by the picturesqueness of the audience. In London it was the day of the sedan chair. Full dress included a sword and we are told that "special weapons were always provided at a grand concert for the use of the instrumental solo performers." We are not told whether the critics were equipped with armor. But now that symphony concerts have become a solemn ceremonial, will not some enterprising manager enliven the rites by inviting audiences to wear the costumes proper to the composer's period? Costume balls are popular, why not costume concerts? They might help to evoke the correct period emotions.

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Dame Ethel Smyth once discovered Sir Thomas Beecham on a French wallpaper: "in the distance you caught sight of a noble chateau, with woods and gardens sloping down to a balustraded marble terrace, . . . staring into vacancy, . . . sat a solitary figure, clad in red trunk hose, magnificently brocaded balloon 'shorts' (I do not know the correct name for this garment), and a short green satin cloak. Beside him lay a discarded plumed hat, and attached by a gay ribbon to his wrist, carelessly leaning against a pillar, was a guitar."

Ever since reading this description one has felt a certain lack of something when Sir Thomas makes his impressive entrances and exits from the conductor's dais. With what an air would he grace a costume and show us a pretty management of that difficult decoration, the sword! Sir Henry Wood, again, and an Elizabethan costume seem to call for each other. There are some conductors, of course, who ought to appear in sackcloth and ashes.

Haydn is really responsible for this digression. He wrote nearly 150 symphonies and when one has listened to a dozen or two—delightful as they are—one feels inclined to let the rest go by. Yet one of our leading critics has been rejoicing in the fact that, until we have heard them all, the classical repertory remains unexhausted. The same cannot be said of every listener. Haydn visited London only twice, but he marked each occasion by writing six symphonies.

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Dvořák's Symphonic Variations were first played at a Philharmonic concert in 1887 under Hans Richter, who greatly admired them. They were composed 10 years earlier. The theme is alleged to provide in its first two bars an early anticipation of bitonality, but if the phrase is listened to as a whole, the outside notes G, F sharp (the note that once upset the critics), F natural, E, D, and C follow quite naturally and they have four C's as anchorage. The variation form precluded the diffuseness and looseness of texture that are so often apparent in Dvořák, one of the most spontaneous of composers. Full of color and undeniably effective, the work offers many opportunities for conductor and orchestra alike. Sir Thomas Beecham and his players revelled in them.

Then there was the affair of the "Pathetic" Symphony. For Londoners of the older generation the aesthetic background of this work is that of the eighteen nineties—the fin-de-siècle renaissance—the so-called period of Purple Patches and Fine Phrases. Probably there were still some in the audience who had seen and heard Tchaikovsky himself conduct his Fourth Symphony at a Philharmonic Concert in 1893. When, during the next season, the "Pathetic" was rapturously received, the composer had passed on. But for the lover of the arts what a London that was! Any day in the street one might have encountered Wilde, Whistler or Aubrey Beardsley, William Morris, the youthful Bernard Shaw and H. G. Wells, Kipling, Henley, Max Beerbohm, George Moore, John Ruskin, Walter Pater, Robert Louis Stevenson, Swinburne, Thomas Hardy, A. E. Housman—the list might be continued indefinitely.

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Social reform was then in the air, and it is interesting to note that two critics—James Huneker and Edwin Evans—both propounded a program for the "Pathetic" that was political rather than personal. Huneker wrote: "The most profound truths, . . . the most terrible ideas may be incorporated within the walls of a symphony, and the police be none the wiser. Supposing that some Russian professional supervisor of artistic anarchy really knew what arrant doctrines Tchaikovsky preached! It is its freedom from the meddlesome hand of the censor that makes of music a playground for great, brave souls." Today, however, the dictator has "tumbled" to the danger of even musical ideas and closed the playground—a thing that would have seemed incredible in 1893.

The listener of 1938 will smile at the "terrible ideas" and "arrant doctrines" which Huneker thought he had found within the walls of the "Pathetic." That aspect of the work has vanished with the period, now almost forgotten, which produced it. But as the program said, the beauty remains.

Grant Mitchell Returns

By Arthur Pollock

New York

Grant Mitchell, seasoned trouper, occasional visitor now from the West, whither so many seasoned troupers are lured by the profits to be made in the celluloid drama, is back again on the New York stage in a play called "Ringside Seat." His artfully innocent playing is as beguiling as ever, when the play makes that possible, but "Ringside Seat" is one of those comedies that do not quite come off.

This is unfortunate, for it has a comic idea as fruitful, under the proper conditions, as the basic notion of many a play that has enjoyed a long run along Broadway. Mr. Mitchell is cast as a hopeful little man of one idea who spends his life traveling about the country in a trailer attending all the most spectacular murder trials. He must have a front seat in every courtroom. And he takes his wife and daughter with him.

That could be as funny as, say, "Three Men on a Horse." At any rate, it could be a good deal funnier than the resultant play actually is at the Guild Theater. It is so much easier for a not-too-experienced dramatist to get an idea than to develop it. "Ringside Seat," like so many plays of the kind, begins freshly. It is well if not brilliantly cast, its setting strikes just the right note, its movement to begin with seems to promise that it is to be brisk and comical entertainment.

When, however, the moments come at which it should give over its even pace, when it should leap ahead or break out into laughter or stand stock still in thrilling silence, it simply plods on, missing its points. The author, Leonard Ide, is at fault. He cannot handle his climaxes, seems even not to be aware of them. The director is at fault for not helping him out.

The action and the lines are potentially dramatic and humorous. There are many complications of plot, many twists and quirks that have comedy possibilities. Gangsters strive to hide the identity of the murderer, to send the innocent man to the chair. Letters of incalculable importance get into the hands of the defense and then slip out again. A great variety of characters is displayed. The bright reporter wins the pretty girl and settles the case as it should be settled. But it isn't Grant Mitchell's play. It isn't anybody's play. It has no definite thread. It is catch-as-catch-can.

Mr. Mitchell does what he can in his own engaging way. A little actress named Mary Rolfe plays in a manner to indicate that she is ready for a pleasant future. Some day—not too far off, it should be hoped—the producers of plays will notice that Grant Mitchell is suited for comedies less skimpy than those he is chosen for, plays not all hokum, and we shall see the rebirth of a star.

"Where Do We Go from Here?" at the Vanderbilt Theater has its scenes laid in a college fraternity house, and one would expect from the play, considering its title, something like a discussion of the question of what sort of place college boys can find in the world of the present when their college days are done. These are difficult days for the newly educated. But "Where Do We Go from Here?" pauses to discuss nothing at all. No one need complain of that, but it would be gratifying to notice in this halting comedy by William Bowers some evidence to indicate that the author knew why he wrote it. There is discoverable no such evidence.

Mr. Bowers simply put pen to paper and let it go at that. The pen travels aimlessly, the thought behind it dragged in an assortment of incidents by no means calculated to give his work coherence. Now and again "Where Do We Go from Here?" is pleasant enough, moves its audience to limited laughter by the pranks of its young characters and the talk with which they accompany their doings. It is these little things that give the play what naturalness and quality it has.

Strauss's New Opera, 'Daphne'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dresden, Germany

At the Dresden Staatsoper, the traditional scene of first presentations of Richard Strauss since the "Feuersnot," there was given recently the première of his newest opera, "Daphne." Subtitled "A Pastoral Tragedy," it is a one-act opera of almost two hours' duration, intended to complete an evening's performance as companion piece for "Der Friedenstag" (the first presentation of which at München we reported in July). Over against that vigorous theme of praise for military honor and fulfillment of duty, with its well-defined rhythms and effects, Strauss has now contrasted the hymnic lyricism of "Daphne."

There stands in Rome a famous group by Bernini, seventeenth-century master of baroque: with playful grace Daphne escapes from Apollo by her transformation into a laurel tree. The Greek legend has it that Apollo had previously killed his rival, Leukippos, that Daphne spurned the attention of the god, and that her father, the river-god Peneus, at her request changed her into the protecting tree.

It is an interesting fact that the history of opera as a whole began with this Daphne legend. Peri and Rinuccini wrote in Florence in 1594 the first opera, "Dafne"—lost unfortunately. The same title was used for the first German opera, which was written by the great Heinrich Schütz according to the Opitz revision of Rinuccini's text, in 1627, after his return from Italy. That too has been lost.

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The librettist of the Strauss "Daphne" (as also of "Der Friedenstag") is Joseph Gregor, director of the Vienna Staatsbibliothek, who, to be sure, interspersed the story with modern elements and turned it in the direction of the tragic by introducing the idea of guilt and expiation, foreign to the old legend. Thereby he overloads the libretto with symbolisms and ethical ornaments: it is not Daphne who requests the transformation into the laurel tree; Apollo, conscious of his guilt, secures it from Zeus after he had heard the maiden's grief and despair over the murder of Leukippos. The listener would verily have to solve a mental cross-word puzzle before getting it all quite clear, did not there come to his aid the inspiration of a poet.

Strauss is an artist of original style and exemplary technique, although many justified objections to his art are made by the youth of today. In spite of the fact that for years he has in basis repeated himself more or less, in spite of an often perceptible lack of achievement in his music which then lives only by grace of an artistry which is surely talented, and in spite of the "cold ecstasy" which proceeds from his world of tone—when all is said and done, the "Daphne" music is once more the document of a master.

What knowledge of the laws of opera is revealed, for example, in the placing of the singers, who are cleverly distributed in the musical space according to the significance of their roles and according to the character of their voices. With what superior skill are the ingenious arabesques of tone painting set in place for the development of the whole; how fittingly effective for opera are the short choral episodes of the shepherds, so suggestive in mood; how cleverly contrasted with the basic lyricism are the rousing rhythms of the Bacchic procession and the dances of the shepherds as they celebrate the "feast of the blossoming vine." How exactly selected and fitted together are these coloristic values in relation to the whole.

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Compelling is the very beginning of the opera in its pastoral character. The first scenes, grouped about the great first Daphne aria, have a chamber-music delicacy, an atmosphere of timbres, which even surpasses the "Ariadne" score and permits the tone and word of the singers to dominate without effort. Soon, however, the character of the music changes; it slips more and more out of the clear, expressive play of lines into a triad-divided rush and stir, which in the hymnic pathos of the voices reminds one of the Bacchus scenes of "Ariadne" and soon leads every rhythmic and harmonic expectancy, every coherence, ad absurdum. There are parts of the opera which, in spite of all Strauss's abilities, cannot prevent the feeling of lengthiness, yes, tediousness.

The work is unusual in its scenic requirements, in its demands upon the singers, and also by reason of its casting difficulties. The Dresden Staatsoper nevertheless succeeded in giving a production which presented a complete picture of the work. The stage setting of the Thessaly landscape (by Adolf Mahnke), enveloped in a half-light, provided an unusual kind of dramatic atmosphere. The conductor, Karl Böhm, to whom the composer had dedicated the work, the famous orchestra, and a number of eminent singers—above all others must be praised the Daphne of Margarete Teschemacher—completely brought out all the beauties of the score. The applause, not so much stormy as heartfelt, in line with the predominantly lyric character of the composition, was received by the composer in person.

Amateur Drama in Ulster

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Belfast

In recent years in Ulster there has been a marked revival of amateur dramatics. Today there is hardly a town or village in the Province without at least one theater society.

Assisted by the Rural Development Council for Northern Ireland, a Government-subsidized body, many of the smaller towns in Ulster now hold their own dramatic festivals. Mr. A. S. G. Loxton, one of the finest actors and producers in Ulster, is secretary of the Development Council. It was mainly through his instrumentality that a professional producer was secured to travel round and help the rural societies in make-up, production and acting.

Many plays written locally reach M. Loxton in manuscript each month. The types of plays vary greatly, but perhaps the best-known and most suitable for rural societies is the Ulster "kitchen" comedy, in which the entire action usually takes place in a farm kitchen. This type of play has the advantage of presenting little difficulty as regards scenery and "props," while dialect is natural. Nevertheless, in some Ulster dramatic circles it is believed that the "kitchen" play is now played out. Others maintain that the "kitchen" play is necessary for the true interpretation of Ulster life, and preferable to what they call drawing-room drama and "modernistic monstrosities."

Notable among the native drama type of play is "The Drone," written years ago by Rutherford Mayne, a delightful, easy-going comedy sparkling with wit, and Elizabeth Shane's "The Preserving Pan," which tells of a double-dealing but amusing tinker.

The Northern Drama League in Belfast acts as a co-ordinating influence among city and suburban societies and is responsible for the organization of the annual Feis. Professor Meredith, the driving force of the League, has produced for the Queen's University Dramatic Society, among others, Greek plays, Elizabethan drama, Restoration comedies, and modern Spanish and Russian pieces.

The better-known playwrights of Ulster include Thomas Carnduff, Christie Gilbert, George Shiels, C. K. Munro, Richard Rowley and Eamonn Dubhagan.

'Otello' Opens Metropolitan

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

After resorting to Wagner for two successive years to open the season of Metropolitan opera, Edward Johnson, the General Manager, turned this year to Verdi. Instead of a "Walküre" or a "Tristan," he regaled the first night audience, on Nov. 21, with that fine Shakespearean drama of Verdi's last period, "Otello." As it happens, once before in the extensive history of the Metropolitan "Otello" had served the same purpose. On Nov. 24, 1902, it opened the season with Albert Alvarez as Otello, Antonio Scotti as Iago, Emma Eames as Desdemona, and Louise Homer as Emilia, with Luigi Mancinelli to conduct, an assemblage that today looks positively legendary.

The artists in this season's Metropolitan production had all taken part in last season's performances except Maria Caniglia, a youngish Italian soprano who made her North American début as Desdemona. On this occasion I found her more impressive as actress than as singer. A woman of commanding presence, she still succeeded in making Desdemona duly tender and appealing, and her acting was delightful in its naturalness and discretion. The voice she revealed is of ample power and range and often easily produced, and her musical instincts are evidently good, but at this début her use of her voice was not always skillful and sure. She will probably make a stronger impression at future appearances.

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Mr. Martinelli's carefully studied and deeply felt Moor became familiar to us a season ago. The quieter parts of the music he again sang artistically and expressively. When, however, the music was both strenuous and high, the orchestra had a way of engulfing his voice in a terrific flood of tone. Indeed, the orchestra, with all due regard for the superb authority of Ettore Panizza at the conductor's desk, was repeatedly too loud.

Thus it was hard to hear Lawrence Tibbett in most of the "Credo" or either Mr. Tibbett or Mr. Martinelli in the thunderous duet. On the other hand, Mr. Tibbett can hardly have done anything finer than his mezza-voce singing in the "Dream." To the eye he really presented a Shakespearean figure, though he was less an Iago with all his sinister potentialities than a sort of mercurial malevolent Mercutio.

* * *

Orchestrally New York has profited greatly by the first visit of this autumn of the Boston Symphony to Carnegie Hall. The evening concert of Nov. 17 offered as program Ravel's "Tombeau de Couperin" and two Fifth Symphonies, Sibelius's and Beethoven's. At the matinee of Nov. 19 the pieces performed were Bethoveen's Second Symphony Aaron Copland's "El Salón Mexico," and Brahms's Fourth Symphony.

Dr. Koussevitzky has won such a definite place for himself as a champion of Sibelius that it goes without saying that the playing of the Fifth Symphony was an event, but so was the orchestral execution of the works of Beethoven, Brahms, and Ravel. Mr. Copland's rather un-Coplandish evocation of a night club in Mexico City, employing Mexican rhythms and melodies, has an obvious popular appeal that his more characteristic compositions lack.

The Philharmonic-Symphony presented as soloist at its Carnegie Hall concerts of Nov. 16 and 18 Jascha Heifetz in the Tchaikovsky Concerto, that tireless battlehorse of the devout Leopold Auer pupils. Of course Mr. Heifetz handled the solo part with magnificent dexterity. Still, I have heard him play it with a more lordly perfection, an unerring ease that was not quite in evidence this time. The novelty of the program was the Fourth Symphony of Sir Arnold Bax, which had not been heard in New York before. It is officially described as nature music, with emphasis on the sea, and any listener to its elaborate pages might well discover in it a picture of wide travel, ocean or no ocean. John Barbirolli conducted it with care and seeming affection.

Saint-Denis Pulls It Off

By Harold Hobson

London

The production at the Phoenix Theater of Mr. Rodney Ackland's adaptation of Bulgakov's "The Days of the Turbins," named in England "The White Guard," recalls a long conversation I had with the producer, M. Michel Saint-Denis, about four years ago. It was a conversation full of enthusiasm and good humor, but with an oddly conspiratorial atmosphere. M. Saint-Denis was almost consumed with excitement over a plan for establishing a school of the theater in London. What the plan was, M. Saint-Denis evidently regarded as a great secret. He could scarcely have been more mysterious had he been the sole repository of the solution to the problem of the Man in the Iron Mask. In a moment of temporary carelessness, however, he admitted that in time he hoped to produce half a dozen plays with casts partly drawn from the students at this school.

"What plays have you in mind?" I guilelessly inquired.

M. Saint-Denis bounced about on his divan with uncontrollable excitement. Then he leaned forward impressively. "I cannot tell you their names," he said slowly and distinctly. He paused a second or so before making the final revelation. Then, giving every word its full value, he concluded, "If I did, someone else might do them first."

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After four years, however, M. Saint-Denis has decided to take the world into his confidence. His first play is "The White Guard." He is considering producing "The Cherry Orchard." "Uncle Vanya" and "The Wild Duck" are serious possibilities. "Twelfth Night," an adaptation of "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme," and "Christina's Journey," by Hugo von Hofmannsthal, also come within the scope of his far-ranging choice.

For the production of these plays M. Saint-Denis has assembled a permanent company. It includes Miss Peggy Ashcroft, Mr. Michael Redgrave, Mr. Stephen Haggard, Mr. Glen Byam Shaw, Mr. George Devine, Mr. William Devlin, Miss Vera Lindsay, and Mr. Basil C. Langton, together with several of the most promising of the students who have completed their two-years course at the London Theater Studio.

From time to time the permanent company is to be reinforced from outside. Among other players who have promised to co-operate in this way are Mr. Ralph Richardson, Mr. Laurence Olivier, Mr. Marius Goring, Mr. George Hayes, and Mr. John Rae.

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It will be seen that M. Saint-Denis is to have at his disposal a brilliant array of talent. Yet it is not upon this that he relies for his main strength. He first made his name in England—and it is a great name—through the performances of the Compagnie des Quinze, a Parisian organization of which he was founder and director. The Compagnie came over to London in two successive summers, and astonished the more intelligent sections of our theater world by the smoothness and precision and co-operative teamwork of its performance in such plays as André Obey's "Noé" and "Lucrèce." The last thing M. Saint-Denis would do is to produce a play merely as a platform for the display of a personality.

This is evident in "The White Guard." It is a piece that is full of effective moments, but they do not all occur in a single part. Dealing with a handful of supporters of the Tsar, defending Kiev with the help of some German divisions against the advancing forces of Petlura on the one hand and of the Bolsheviks on the other, it exhibits a moving picture of half-a-dozen average men and women fighting a hopeless battle against overwhelming odds.

* * *

Every part in the play gives notable opportunities. Mr. Haggard's shy and ingenious provincial university student, thrust into the midst of violent and bloodthirsty events, is a delightful performance, rich in kindly laughter; Miss Ashcroft's patient, much-enduring Yeliena, left behind by her cowardly husband when Kiev is on the point of falling, is a lovely portrait; Mr. Redgrave's hard-driven, steadfast Colonel Turbin is always impressive, and becomes tremendously effective when, deserted by all his allies, he is compelled, from the steps of the military college, to disband his ragging and almost mutinous regiment; and Mr. Shaw, Mr. Langton, and Mr. Goring are all well rewarded in their rôles.

The play itself is somewhat unequal, and its acts are most curiously spaced out. The first act, for example, plays for 70 minutes, the second for 20, and the third for 55. At times the action seems slow, and uncertain of its direction. But no one, in spite of these defects, can escape from recognizing that "The White Guard" is a distinguished contribution to the theatrical life of London, and an augury of the happiest kind for M. Saint-Denis's enterprise.

At the Vaudeville, a play of a lighter sort is being presented. This is "Goodness, How Sad," by Mr. Robert Morley, who is at present enjoying a great success in New York in the part of Oscar Wilde. "Goodness, How Sad," is a trifle; but an agreeable trifle. It describes with a light touch the ardors and enthusiasms and distresses of a provincial repertory company, and provides a very pleasant evening.

Delaware Artists Exhibit

By Dorothy Grafly

Wilmington, Del.

The annual exhibition of work by Delaware artists and members of the Wilmington Society of Fine Arts, on view in the new Delaware Art Center in Wilmington, this year singles out for its $100 first prize a painting in gesso by Peter Hurd, titled "Evening in the Sierras."

Mr. Hurd, collateral member of the Wyeth family of artists, all of whom are co-exhibitors, has been painting in the West, where his long, low ranchhouse with its plum-red roof and blue windows provides color spice for an otherwise earth-toned landscape emphasizing horizontals.

Gesso has also intrigued N. C. Wyeth, father of the family, who turns from illustration to produce a series of Maine marines, startling in blue-water intensity.

The clarity of Maine atmosphere, with its tendency to accent blues, greens and whites, is felt again in young Andrew Wyeth's "Back Coutry, Maine," an oil that savors far more of that painter's water color technique.

Henriette Wyeth (Mrs. Peter Hurd) is represented by two large figure compositions, one of a small child on a hobby horse, the other of a Negro holding orchids against background curtains of yellow and cerise.

Rounding out the Wyeth clan is Carolyn Wyeth, whose "Italian Boy," with its faintly opalescent treatment of whites in startling contrast to blacks smacks of her sister's color influence.

Second prize of $50 went to a sensitive young Wilmington painter, Sarah Street, for "Things of Earth," a fanciful sketch of little figure groups in a weird landscape, half tapestry, half cartoon in feeling.

Honorable mentions also single out artists less well known. Jack Lewis, who won attention for his heavily painted "Breakfast Table," has been active in C. C. C. circles, while Charles West, Jr., accorded mention for "Maine Lake," a sketch of sun bathers prone on rocks at the water's edge, lives in Centerville, Md.

Less sketchy and more sensitive in pigmentation is a landscape by Orville Peets, a symphony in clapboard grays of old negro houses against which gay little figures and a vivid blossoming peach tree create a singing theme.

Rain and smudged stucco lend atmosphere to "Rainy Day," by Gordon Mallet McCouch; while yellow sunlight flooding downward from a loft window proves effective in Bayard Berndt's "Bailing Hay."

The feeling for old wood, warped stoop, and rickety farm chair pervades Franz de Merlier's "My Door"; while another rural interpretation, "Spring on the Farm," by Henry C. Pitz, seems more a color drawing than an oil.

It is interesting to note that this year for the first time sculpture comes to the fore, with 12 pieces on view, all the work of younger exhibitors who have received their training in the Center's school.

While a majority of the little known contributors have doubtless put their best foot forward, many more seasoned artists have sent their studio scrapings, which seems unfortunate, as the Wilmington annual is Delaware's only important home-grown exhibition of the year.

Serving on the jury were James Chapin, Henry C. Pitz, and Elizabeth Sparhawk Jones.

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More To It Than Buying The Child a Set of Blocks

Parents—Teachers
Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Blocks Are Important Toys Each Set Meeting a Need

All Blocks, if Well Chosen, Encourage Initiative and Self-Reliance. Must Be Keyed to Baby's Growth

By Margaret Reed

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Creative work is a source of inner joy and satisfaction to all who undertake it, whether it be the baby piling block upon block to make his handsome tower, the small schoolboy making his first model boat or airplane, the engineer supervising the construction of the perfectly arched span of a new bridge or a proud mother teaching her child to derive this same satisfaction from his own toys.

But in order to do effective creative work, one must have acquired skill in the use of his tools, and this can only be done gradually. So it is well to begin at babyhood to teach the child to use his materials competently.

Since blocks are the first things he will have with which to work and because, in one or more varieties they will be used over such a long period of time, it is essential that they be selected with care according to his ability to use them. In this way it is possible for a child to develop considerable skill in giving form to the things his imagination creates.

Learning Primary Colors

The semi-hard rubber blocks make a good set to use at first. After he has learned to pick them up, hold them, and possibly to place one on another, he will be ready to use the large, well made, hardwood nested blocks. Because each is one plain color, he soon learns the primary colors. Likewise he will quickly distinguish between sizes.

By this time he will be ready for the solid wooden blocks, which come in a variety of sizes and shapes and which allow him to form structures which have a more definite likeness to the things he has begun to notice about him. It is best to give him at first only a small number of shapes and gradually to add more, a few at a time. For instance, oblong, square, and triangular ones will suffice for a beginning. Arches and circular ones might be added next, and so on through the panels, pillars, diagonals, doors, and windows.

Soon, (if he lives in the United States) he will be hearing stories of early American life, and then the Lincoln logs are excellent for building log cabins, forts, and stockades. There is a cardboard early American stockade to be had, one of the put-together toys, which is quite complete, and which would be a splendid basis for imaginative play, especially if toy Indians, early settlers, ox carts, and covered wagons are at hand.

The books: "Early Days in Ohio," by Emerson and Power; "America Begins," by Alice Dalgleish, "Youth America," by Phil Stong, "The Covered Bridge," by Cornelia Meigs, make excellent reading material in this connection.

It is very possible the child will enjoy the sets of materials for making the more modern buildings before he does the ones which represent a more remote period. These will include such things as stores, houses, churches, gas stations, and hangars. They are to be had in different sizes, but it is usually best to buy the larger, heavier ones which are more durable and more realistic. Since these are buildings with which he is familiar, the child is more apt to understand what to do with them.

If he happens to be a child who naturally inclines to detail, the mosaic blocks will afford him a great deal of pleasure, while he works out patterns and designs with them. Continuing along this trend he will arrive at the stage where he will be noticing details in workmanship in buildings about him, and the small blocks, such as the cement ones, will be very satisfying to him.

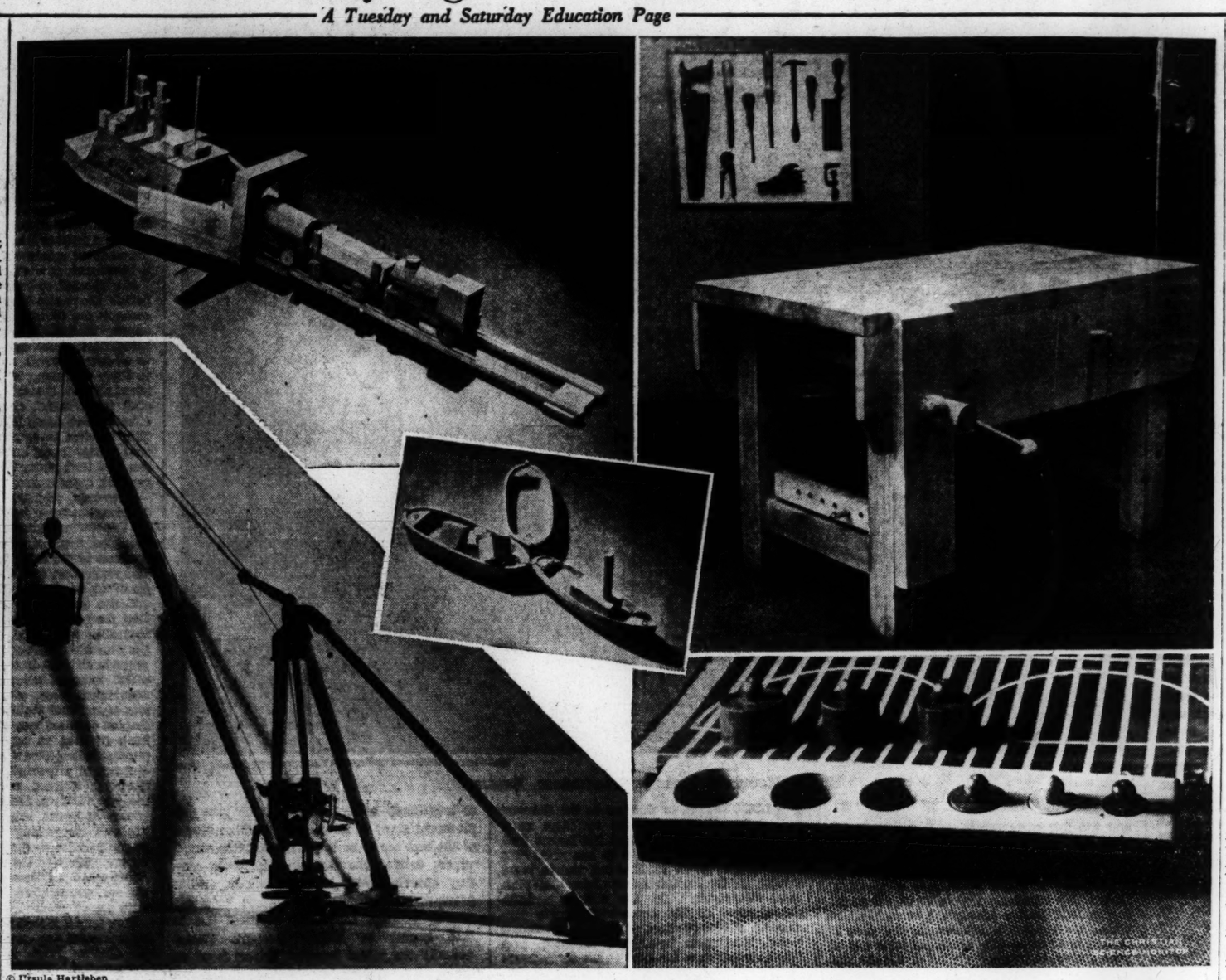
Then there may come the sets to make different kinds of houses. With these and a little help he may learn to recognize styles of architecture. Also those blocks which are held together with wooden or metal strips and so form structures which may be permanent, can be very interesting to some children.

Largest Sizes

No mention has been made of the very large wooden blocks because they are often so difficult to obtain. If, however, it is possible at a nearby lumber yard to secure paving-brick sized ones (carefully sandpapered smooth), all sorts of things can be made, which will be almost life sized and which will afford opportunity for other types of play in connection with them. Sometimes an adept parent may make large box-like blocks about a foot and a half square, with which a child will make everything from forts to cameras. If they are sturdily built, they will stand all sorts of abuse and still be there the next time a new house is needed.

In all of this one must be more than careful not to give a child blocks which he does not have the ability to use. Just as one does not attempt to teach algebra before the fundamentals of arithmetic have been mastered, so one should not expect a child to learn to make churches with spires and arched doorways before he has learned the simple process of placing one block on another so that they will not topple over.

Any child which has any such variety of blocks as the foregoing given him at properly spaced intervals will certainly not have lacked either interest or occupation, and should be well prepared to begin the use of other more complicated, constructive toys.



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The Simple Sturdiness of These Wooden Toys Is a Secret of Their Worth. Some of Them, Designed in Denmark, Were Popular There Before Being Introduced in England by Mr. and Mrs. Paul Abbatt. Each Toy Encourages Initiative in the Child. Upper Left—A Bojesen Toy Train on Wooden Runners, and Ferryboat. The Small Child Enjoys Putting It Together and Playing With It. Upper Right—An Abbatt Toy Carpenter Bench. Two Children Can Work at It as It Has a Vise at Each End and an Adjustable Peg for Holding the Wood While It Is Being Planed. A Simple Set of Tools Above Is Given by Way of Suggestion. Center—Tug and Two Barges Which Can Be Loaded With Wooden Blocks or Anything Else Equally Important. Lower Left—An Abbatt Toy Crane. Lower Right—Toy for a Very Young Child. The Blocks of Various Sizes Fit Into Holes. We Educators and Parents, in Choosing Toys, Sometimes Make the Mistake of Not Being Simple Enough for Our Ladies and Gentlemen Who Are Exceedingly Young.

Wooden Toys, Simple and Strong

Tools, a Workbench, a Toy Crane—All Educational

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

The secret of providing the child with a toy that will satisfy him is to study what best suits his development. An appropriate toy given at the right age will be kept for a long time and the child will have no inclination to smash it. A child is best pleased with a simple toy, and can discover for himself how it works. Parents may choose a beautiful rocking horse for Tom or Mary without realizing that their tastes lie in other directions. It is a good plan to allow children to make their own choice of toys. And parents can learn much of the character and tastes of their family by watching their play.

A few years ago Mr. Kay Bojesen, the Danish silversmith, began to fashion toys of wood. The material was close at hand in the beechwoods of Denmark. The smooth surface of this wood makes it an ideal material, for it does not absorb dust and dirt, and is therefore as clean as any modern nursery could desire.

One of Mr. Bojesen's first models was a train composed of wood blocks. The basic elements of his toys are blocks of wood a few inches in length, some short, some long, some round and some square, cylindrical, or conical. By putting the appropriate blocks together the child can fashion for himself a train or a motor car. There are also models of dogs with movable heads, steamrollers, motorcars, airplanes, villages, animals, and shops, as well as blocks for building.

An English school-inspector upon returning from a visit to Copenhagen some time ago, described these toys to Mr. Paul Abbatt of London. As a result, the Danish toys were introduced to London, and step by step, Mr. and Mrs. Abbatt have developed a business for equipping nursery schools and playrooms. Their success is largely due to the fact that their toys are arranged in groups adapted to children of different ages. So well and completely is this grouping done that their work is of the greatest help to teachers and parents alike.

From a year and a half to three years of age the child spends the greater part of his time running about and climbing things. The nursery slide is useful to help him to master his balance. He loves to play with spade and pail or with bricks, so a sand-table or sand-tray and fitting toys, such as nests of boxes and six cylinders which are made to fit into a block, are provided. The climbing frame for use in or out of doors, gives the slightly older child scope for adventure and at the same time releases him from babyish habits of dependence.

Imaginative play is provided by the picture trays, which are made of plywood with pictures painted direct on to the wood in bright, fast, washable colors.

For children of from three to five years of age the toys are bigger. Toy carts and lorries have big strong wheels that will stand many hard knocks. Wooden animals are made sufficiently tall for the child to be able to play with easily when he is standing.

For kindergarten work there are a number of alphabet trays, picture matching, button laying, and endless other toys for individual play or for the first social games. When this more social stage is reached—at the age of five and upwards—constructional toys replace the fitting toy. Desks, chairs, and tools, tricycles, dolls, and drop-side cots, working models that can be built up, little villages, jigsaw puzzles, and games with letters and numbers, are provided.

The Abbatts have realized that a piece of wood may mean anything to a child, who needs to have some object around which his imagination can play. Children are not really destructive but they have an overwhelming curiosity and a desire to take things to pieces and put them together again. Cheap toys break and encourage a sense of frustration. Toys, therefore, must be strongly made, simple and good in line, durable and encouraging.

Anniversary of Children's Garden Work Celebrated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

This year's gardens are pretty well past and gone, but the lull gives Miss Ellen Eddy Shaw of the Brooklyn Botanic Garden time to enjoy the silver anniversary of children's work at the garden, and generally take account of stock of those little seeds, not merely of horticulture but of friendly and international good fellowship that have grown up in the gardens of the world whither they have been sent out from Brooklyn. The example of the Brooklyn Botanic Garden has fostered a love of growing things among children in China, Belgium, Italy, England, Spain and Canada, and in the past quarter century more than 500,000 children have come under Miss Shaw's influence through the garden and its school-garden contacts.

When the Brooklyn garden first launched its work in children's gardens, representatives from other countries came to study it for adaptation elsewhere. In 1932 Miss Shaw herself went to London to show British horticulturists and those interested in child education how American children were learning to plan and develop their own gardens.

Values of Gardening

Miss Shaw believed from the first that gardening for children has an ethical value in addition to its other advantages. When she first taught nature study in a little Massachusetts town she was fresh from college and just beginning to be influenced by the technique of progressive education just then coming into notice. The New York State Normal School at New Paltz, N. Y., heard of her work, and persuaded her to come into the state to travel about helping teachers to grasp this new approach to nature study.

Then—and this was before 1913—she helped lay out some gardens for children in New Rochelle and the now well-known Avenue A gardens in New York for the Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild. In 1913 she joined the staff of the Brooklyn Botanic.

She is a genial woman, full of common sense and the manner that invites children, and she says she never had any purpose, in all her years of work, other than giving boys and girls, while they were young and eager, an understanding and curiosity about the world in which they live, so they would be spurred to go on and investigate its interests and wonders for themselves.

Anniversary Celebration

All kinds of celebrations have been arranged, reaching a climax on November 29, when the formal anniversary celebration will take place at the Garden in Brooklyn under the sponsorship of a committee of educators. In general Miss Shaw deplores the emphasis put on her personally, because she thinks she has just been a sort of vehicle, and that the boys and girls, as they grew, have really done all the work.

But among all the celebrations there was one which appealed strongly to her. That is the one called Alumni evening, because then the men and women, and those who are still boys and girls whose love of gardening was touched off in the children's classes come back to exchange stories of times past with Miss Shaw and to present their contributions for an anniversary fund opened that the children's gardening work may be expanded.

Children acquire a sense of responsibility and learn to respect the rights and opinions of others through their work in little gardens set aside for each of them, Miss Shaw says. And gardening also helps them to acquire habits of neatness, punctuality and industry. "It doesn't take a careless child long to learn that his or her garden would really look as nice as that neighboring one—if the seeds were planted straighter, the weeding was done systematically, and all the gardening lessons were regularly attended."

Still Miss Shaw says she's never exhibited any profound pedagogical talent. "Just a love of gardening, a love of children, and a little common sense, now and again."

J. M.

In This Family All Are Santas

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Ohio

Dear Editor:

As Christmas draws near again, there are a great many opinions expressed as to whether or not children should be taught to believe in Santa Claus. It has always seemed to me that a child's confidence is too precious a thing for one to take the chance of losing it through any kind of deception.

I came from a home where, from babyhood, we were taught that Santa Claus symbolizes the spirit of giving; therefore, we were all Santas. And my, what fun! It was such a thrill buying or making little gifts for members of the family. There was also the valuable lesson of learning to keep a secret. On Christmas Eve we children would fill Mother's and Daddy's stockings and arrange their gifts around the tree which we had helped to decorate. Then after we had gone to bed, Mother and Daddy would arrange our surprises.

We soon learned to save our pennies and then to choose gifts with an eye to beauty and practicality. Then came the great joy of the actual giving. This was every bit as much fun as the receiving.

Of course, as children, we enjoyed the stories about Santa Claus just as much as we did all fairy tales. There was never any thought of deception, or any heart-breaking experience of waking up to the fact that we had been believing in something that wasn't true.

Thoughts of Santa always bring comrade thoughts of the joys of sharing. We are continuing in this way with our own kiddies and find that they, too, are reaping the benefits.

(Mrs.) V. G. S.

Boys' "Get-Togethers"

Indiana

Dear Editor:

This is the letter I promised to write about our boys' "get-togethers." We told them they might have one night a week to invite their friends in for a friendly visit—not a party—and we were glad that they expected no entertainment other than their own conversation. We found that a few boys at a time are better than having all the friends at one time. They always come early and when a time limit is mentioned in the invitation (as "from 7 to 9") they are prompt in leaving.

These boys are in their early teens and were very much interested in the articles on "Youth Hostels," which appeared in the Monitor a few weeks back. Some of these papers were saved for their perusal and the subject was a good starter for discussions of hiking, travel, and vacations. Dad shows a fishing trip movie and makes huge bowls of popcorn to eat with the red apples, and before we know it the time has come to say good night.

Our boys are now past the toy gun age, but I was interested to read the letter from Mrs. M. C. K. on this subject not long ago. This seems a very timely topic as the annual gift season approaches, and no doubt many parents will find guns and war games on their children's lists. We did, often, but always refrained from buying guns or other warlike toys, even though the boys begged for them, and asked, "Why can't we have a toy gun—Tommy has lots of them, and so does Bobby." But we always answered, "No, you do not really want to play war or think war thoughts," and told the story of David many times with emphasis on the sentence, "and there was no sword in the hand of David."

They were asked recently if they felt they had missed anything by not having had toy guns to play with and their answers were, "No, we did not need them," and "They don't do anyone any good."

The manufacture and sale of toy weapons depends on the demand for them and we as parents can help establish that permanent peace, so much desired in the world today, by teaching our own children to love the constructive and worthwhile games, toys, and books. We parents can indeed make great strides in the home towards universal peace.

(Mrs.) D. L. G.

They Like Their Map

North Carolina

Dear Editor:

I wonder how many parents keep a big map of the United States (or whatever land is theirs) tacked up on the wall where it is available at all times? Such a map occupies a spot over Father's desk at our house. When a major event happens in the United States, we all consult the map. We trace the course of the flood, the airplane flight, or whatever the happening is, and locate the towns, routes and so forth on the map. We have found this extremely interesting and it has proved very helpful to the children. If they are reading a book with a United States locale, they look up the places mentioned on the map, and it makes for much better understanding of the subject. If some of the neighbors go on a trip, the children often trace their route. We find the map useful so many, many times that we recommend the idea to any family.

(Mrs.) L. S.

A Saturday column.

"See What I Brought You, Mother!"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The little boy came running into the house, his eyes shining. "See what I brought you, mother," he said eagerly. "I picked them in the field for you."

"Oh, thank you, John. I will put them in a vase right away," said his mother. "We will arrange them prettily and you may put them on my desk."

"They are only weeds," said a neighbor as she looked at the offering. "I thought they must be something special."

"They are special," quickly replied the mother as the child's face grew troubled. "Anything John brings me is special because he thought of it. I have a whole box of pretty things he has found for me." She turned to a drawer in the kitchen and showed the neighbor a tin box which held white stones and odd buttons, a queer shaped twig, some seeds and dried flowers.

After the child had run happily away to play, the neighbor said curiously, "Do you really save all the junk the children bring in? I call it clutter and throw it away."

"It is just as valuable to them as precious jewels," said the mother, "and they give it to me in that spirit. Wouldn't I be very discourteous and unwise if I disparaged a rare gift sent me by a friend or threw away rubies and pearls saved especially for me? It is the love mixed in with the junk, as you call it, the trifles valueless of themselves, that I see when I look at gifts of weeds and stones. One should never throw love away. I want the children always to feel that their gifts to me will be enjoyed and treasured, no matter how queer they may seem from an adult viewpoint, for that is one way of keeping open a sympathetic contact between mother and child."

"I have an idea you are right," said the neighbor with a smile. "I am going to retrieve Jimmy's drawings from the wastebasket and the shells Mary brought me from her vacation trip. I'll start a treasure box of my own."

Students Help Plan Curriculum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Diego

A unique program of education in which the students have a voice in the arrangement of the various courses has been instituted by the Francis W. Parker school here. It has been the custom of the school for a number of years to permit the students to handle details of assemblies and other extra curricular activities. However, this was the first year that the students were invited into a conference with the faculty to discuss the arrangement of courses for the 1938-1939 school year.

"We believe that students should be encouraged to think their way through problems, and so we have encouraged them to make suggestions about the way the school is being conducted," explained Mrs. Irene F. Thuli, principal.

"Near the end of last year, several students came to me and suggested that certain classes might be arranged for other periods," she continued. "It was too late to make change, but we decided to discuss the matter at the start of this year. The conference was very productive of results. The students talked freely, and gave reasons for suggesting rearrangement of certain courses. After a general discussion by all concerned, we agreed on a curriculum which was mutually acceptable. As a result, I feel that the students consider the plan of study as their very own, and will co-operate in every way. We do not want to educate a group of 'yes-men' who are unable to tackle problems."

Ten Traffic Rules For Children

Here are 10 rules for children to observe as their part in "playing safe." They were issued recently by Dr. Herbert J. Stack, director of the new National Center for Safety Education at New York University.

1. Start to school early enough so that you will not have to rush.
2. Plan the safest trip to and from school, and follow it every day.
3. Always cross at the crossing, never in the middle of the block.
4. Cross only with the safe lights.
5. Be alert at all times when crossing streets.
6. Obey the officer or safety-patrol boy on duty at the crossing.
7. Don't hitch rides or dart out onto the street from behind parked cars or hedges.
8. Play in safe places—playgrounds, play streets, vacant lots—not on dangerous streets.
9. Ride bicycles on the right side of roadways, and obey traffic signals and stop signs.
10. On rural highways always walk on the left, facing traffic.

"The remarkable success of the child safety program with an annual saving of 8,000 lives and countless injuries is due largely to the fact that children are being trained in school to follow simple rules when using the streets and highways," Dr. Stack said.

"If adults as motorists and pedestrians would do half as well as the children in practicing common-sense rules, we could readily save at least 12,000 additional lives this school year.

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The Home Forum

All On a Roman Holiday

IN THE heart of Rome, less than five minutes' walk from the Tiber, is a little square hidden by old six-story houses. On an ordinary working day, you would hurry through it as quickly as possible. For, except at midday, the sun never lightens the peeling stuccoed walls, rough and brown with age; and there is seldom enough air to flutter the washing that perpetually hangs from every balcony and even from lines slung across the streets. Women empty buckets in the gutter—for the square is the backyard of the neighborhood—cats prowl in dusty corners, and the smell of frying oil drifts from open windows.

But, on holiday, the place is transformed. The washing has gone—well, most of it!—and in its place strings of electric lamps pour light and color over the changed scene. Where the lamps come from I don't know, but they always appear on a Roman holiday. It was the glow of them at the end of a tunnel-like street that led me there this evening from the embankment. The city had been quieter than usual all day, because it was one of the numerous Dopolavoro (or After-Work Association) holidays, and half of Rome had transported itself in excursion trains to the sea or the country. But not from the poorer quarters.

As I walked up the street, the din of loud-speakers and the shouting and laughing of the crowd grew louder; and, when I had finally succeeded in pushing my way into the little square, I was almost deafened.

* * *

NEVER IN MY life have I seen so much activity in so little space. Imagine a sort of yard enclosed on three sides by six-story tenements and on the fourth by the cliff-like back of a church. Pack into it a roundabout, a row of swings, a rifle-range, a coconut-shy, a dozen stalls, and twice as many hawkers with their carts. Fill every empty corner with assorted holiday-makers, add a score more people every five minutes and you will begin to have some idea of the scene. That is, when you have them all in motion at once.

No wonder the swing-boats were always full; it must have been a relief to get up in the air for a few minutes. I didn't risk it, though; because, if the supporting bar had happened to shift a couple of inches, the swings would have crashed into the church wall. As for the roundabout, it was almost impossible to get near it for the stream of boys running round with it, jumping on and falling, or being pushed off the creaking platform.

Rough and shrill the crowd may have been, but good-natured, happy and vivid. Men in their best colored shirts and light brown shoes, matrons in black, dark-haired girls in gaudy pinks and greens, jostled each other, joking, crunching peanuts, scattering shells and grape stones and melon rinds over your feet.

* * *

ALL CAME FROM the quarter and everyone knew everyone else and had something to shout about. Every window and balcony was a grandstand; and, as I squeezed near to the wall where the hawkers were to buy myself an ice-cream, nut-shells and paper bags pattered on my shoulders.

But nobody minded; the night was short and the fair came rarely, so it was each for himself. Certainly the hawkers didn't mind, and they sang out their wares like tenors and took handfuls of *soldi* at the same time.

The skill of these merchants is amazing. Watch this shock-headed seller of *gelati* fill a cone with half-a-dozen dabs of colored ice cream from different buckets, in the time it takes you to get a fifty centesimi piece out of your pocket. Even more skillful is the mussel-merchant who, with equal speed, opens a shell with a broken pen-knife, loosens the yellow knot of fish, and squeezes on it a few drops of lemon juice before handing it to you.

There is a walnut-woman, too, who opens the nuts as easily as shelling peas—and never breaks a single kernel. The boy cake-seller has the easiest job; for he carries on his head a huge round golden-brown cake, as big as an umbrella, in its baking tin, and ducks while you help yourself to a slice. At every turn, a tray is shoved under your nose and a voice calls in your ear. Peanuts, olives, fancy ties, braces, grapes by the bunch, nail-brushes, dripping red slices of watermelon, cheap brooches, boiled sweets—all are to be bought in this restless, raucous, well-nigh bursting box of a square.

* * *

AND ALL THE time the ceaseless crackling and rustling of litter under feet; overhead a starlit patch of sky, like a lid holding in the sound and the heat; and on every side the jangling, banging, rattling of swings and roundabouts and rifle-range, and the shrill chorus of back-street Romans at play—imagine it and you will have a faint idea of a back-street fair on a Roman holiday.

I walked home when the clocks were striking midnight, across the quiet Piazza Venezia, where the torches of the Vittorio Emmanuele memorial were flickering out one by one, and passed under the walls of the long-deserted Colosseum.

Tonight it seemed to be filled with silence—a brooding, jealous silence—as if it remembered other days, other crowds and other Roman holidays of a different sort.

GEORGE ELLIDGE

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by John H. Stone

BISHOP HOOPER'S HOUSE IN GLOUCESTER, ENGLAND

GLOUCESTER, or Glevum as the Romans called it, was founded by them as a military camp to guard the lowest ford on the Severn. One authority has said: "No other Roman town in England stands more exactly in its Roman foundations and plan than Gloucester." By the second century, the divisions of the camp had become permanent roadways and, to-day, the streets called Northgate, Southgate, Eastgate, and Westgate run over the sites of the corresponding Roman gateways. In Long Smith Street, even the forges and anvils of the Roman smiths have been unearthed.

As one would expect, a town that has clung so tenaciously to its memory of the past has preserved many of its ancient buildings. Some of the best are to be found in Westgate Street which, besides the Norman, thirteenth-century church of St. Nicholas, boasts also a fifteenth-century inn and several medieval houses. Perhaps the finest of these last is that known as Bishop Hooper's House. Actually the tablet inserted in the front of it is more correct in terming it Bishop Hooper's Lodging; for the bishop spent only one night there—the eve of his martyrdom in the town on February 9, 1554-5.

There is nothing sinister about it to suggest its connection with this tragic bit of history; and it is hard to associate the grim figures of Sir Antony Kingston, the Provost Marshal who was notorious for his cruelty, and of his myrmidons who guarded Hooper, with the placid beauty and the rather cozy air given by the half-timbering and the projecting upper stories of the old house. One can only see it as sheltering the sober ménage of some well-to-do burgher, with "two gowns and everything handsome about him."

The Guarded Author

THE book is "The Heptalogia, or the Seven against Sense, a Cap with Seven Bells," which was published anonymously in 1880. It is, as is well known, a book of Parodies, in which poems by Tennyson, Coventry Patmore, Browning, Mrs. Browning, Lord Lytton and Swinburne are most cleverly parodied. It created some sensation, but was speedily recognised as from Swinburne's hand, and the parody of his own peculiarities of style in the final poem Nephelidia is exceedingly fine. For a long time, however, the poet refused to acknowledge the authorship, and in fact it is doubtful whether he ever did so in definite and unmistakable terms. I was visiting Lady Jane one day, and showed to her and her daughters a book of Lyrics from Swinburne's Works, that had been published by Mosher, of Portland, U. S. A. It was of course a pirated book, but withal so charmingly printed and bound that it was a pleasure to look at it, and in that light Lady Jane appreciated what she termed a compliment to her gifted son. She asked my permission to show it to him, to which I gladly assented. Our talk then ranging over his poetry, I referred to the Heptalogia, and put the natural question as to its authorship. This Miss Alice Swinburne at once acknowledged, and praised the skill with which the book was compiled, in no measured terms. She had always promised me the poet's autograph, and together we decided that the best possible way would be to get him to sign my copy of the Heptalogia.

A little later on I sent both of the books, mine and Mosher's, to her. . . . Time went on, I often saw the three sisters, and they frequently alluded to this circumstance. "Algernon," they said, "has got both your books, and some day you will get them back. We frequently remind him of them." The Mosher book he admired, and the selection from his poems was, he considered, a judicious one, but neither of the volumes came back into my hands for six long years. . . .

On August 9th, 1902, there suddenly arrived a parcel from Putney containing three books, my own two returned, a copy of Swinburne's poems "from the author" and a quaint letter in guarded terms, which I promptly fastened into the Heptalogia.

"Dear Dr. Williamson," it ran, "I have much pleasure in complying with your request, and only wish what I send was better worth having.

"Yours very truly,
"A. C. Swinburne.

"The Pines,
"Aug. 8, 1902."

—From "Behind My Library Door," by DR. G. C. WILLIAMSON. (New York: Dutton.)

Weavers in the Winter

Across the fields where summer left
Her memories in bloom
And wove a glowing tapestry
Upon a shining loom,

The winter weaves of samite white
A hidden tale of old
In moonlight's silver, in the blue
Of starlit twilights cold.

The weavers of the frost are true
No secrets are revealed
Of winter's magic fashioning
In lonely vale and field.

But underneath the samite's peace
The dark looms gaily swing
Weaving the beauty that becomes
The tapestry of spring!

ARTHUR WALLACE PEACH

Storks Over Strasbourg

AS THE sun sank, a stork came slowly winging its way across the darkening sky. With a heavy, flopping movement, it alighted by its nest on the chimney-stack.

Below, in the quiet street, pedestrians sauntered to and fro under the trees or sat chatting at the small tables of a near-by café. There was a faint hum of traffic from the distant boulevards.

"Look, Jeannette, the storks are back," said a young man to the girl at his side.

Jeannette gazed up into the sky.

"Where?" she whispered, an expectant light in her eyes.

"See, over there by the chimney on Grossvater's roof."

* * *

SHE TURNED HER head and saw the great bird standing motionless, poised on one long leg, beside the cluster of sticks and straw which formed its nest.

Jeannette was a picturesque little figure; the large black bows of her headdress stood out straight and stiff from the back of her head, framing the small oval of her face. Henri, her companion, watched her contentedly, as they sat placidly side by side on the wooden bench.

The storks were rare now; and when, at long intervals, one of them appeared, hovering over the chimney-pots, it was regarded as a happy omen by the inhabitants of the town.

* * *

NO ONE KNEW why they were so seldom seen, where they went, nor when they disappeared. The big, ungainly-looking nests remained long after they had been deserted by their owners, and at that height it was difficult to distinguish between the old and the new. It was only when the bird itself was seen, flying high above the roof-tops, that the townspeople knew the storks had returned.

As darkness fell, a breeze ruffled the leaves of the plane trees. Across the street, lights began to twinkle in windows yet unshuttered. Nearly everyone had gone indoors, as Henri and Jeannette wandered slowly down the road toward the house on whose hospitable roof the storks had made their nest.

* * *

As they reached the house and the little green door closed behind them, there was silence in the street. Only a vast shadow, circling above the housetops, indicated that once more the storks had come to Strasbourg.

M. K. H.

Winter Robin

See where
He stirs the bough,
The small New Englander—
And how his color glows against
The snow!

GRACE MANSFIELD

"Temperature is mental"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MARY BAKER EDDY revealed a profound truth when she said (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 374), "Temperature is mental." Under this marginal heading she points out that "heat and cold are products of mortal mind."

Christian Science reveals the great fact that God is infinite divine Mind and that all true existence reflects Him. God, eternal Mind, filling all space, creates and knows only that which is beneficent, strengthening, and sustaining.

Mortal mind, so-called, is a composite of false beliefs about the true, spiritual creation. Its concepts are illusory, self-destructive, and disappear when challenged by the divine facts of being. These vital, spiritual facts are applicable to all human needs, and are therefore helpful to those who seem to suffer from extremes of heat and cold. One can, by realizing them, forestall the baneful, debilitating, or depressing effects which often follow fear of temperature. This baseless fear arises from the false belief that matter is real and possesses sensation. But the fact that divine Mind lovingly governs all creation exposes and deposes this falsity.

A woman, who was beset by a great fear of intense summer heat, will always be grateful for the spiritual enlightenment gained through prayerful study of references concerning temperature in the Bible and Mrs. Eddy's writings. The realization that human expedients cannot give true and permanent protection from any afflictive condition turned her unreservedly to God for help. A sincere effort was put forth to realize that Mind, creating and upholding the universe, is life-giving, life-sustaining, and protects all that is real. Heat, a mode of so-called material energy, was recognized as a counterfeit force, which cannot destroy one iota of spiritual reality. Later, certain circumstances required her to stand an entire afternoon in heat so oppressive that others, not understanding God's saving power, collapsed. She turned prayerfully to the sacred truths of Christian Science and received this angel-message (*ibid.*, p. 249): "Let us feel the divine energy of Spirit, bringing us into newness of life and recognizing no mortal nor material power as able to destroy. Let us rejoice that we are subject to the divine 'powers that be.'" Again and again these words renewed her courage and strength, and no harmful after-effects were experienced.

How true it is that Love's protecting presence embraces us! And one can prove true the promise (Psalms 121:5, 6, 7): "The Lord is thy keeper: the Lord is thy shade upon thy right hand. The sun shall not smite thee by day, nor the moon by night. The Lord shall preserve thee from all evil."

Christian Science teaches that the true selfhood of each one is spiritual, perfect, and immortal now. The real man, whose Father-Mother is God, embodies spiritual substance Harmonious action, undiminished vigor, and complete soundness constitute the law of his being. The son of God can never be subject to morose, fretful feelings, the belief in wasted energies, or diseased bodily functions, as the result of exposure to unfavorable weather Many have been able to prove that "Mind regulates the condition of the stomach, bowels, and food, the temperature of children and of men, and matter does not" (Science and Health, p. 413).

Parents who are students of Christian Science speak gratefully of the occasions when the realization of Love's protecting power has preserved the health and happiness of their children. It is found that fever is sometimes caused, in belief, by fear. But God's law, when understood and correctly applied, detroys the false evidence called abnormal bodily temperature.

Sometimes one hears the admonition to "keep cool" given to another who seems to be faced by a trying situation. This refers to a desirable mental state, one which expresses courage, instant wisdom, complete self-mastery. No one has ever manifested these qualities so perfectly as did Christ Jesus. Confidently his friends sought his aid for the mother of Peter's wife, who "was taken with a great fever." No fear, excitement, or false sense of pity prevented Jesus from healing the sick woman instantaneously, for "he stood over her, and rebuked the fever; and it left her: and immediately she arose and ministered unto them" (Luke 4:38, 39). Later, Jesus was brought before Pilate, and, although he was faced by the acme of human brutality, his holy calm was so marked that "the governor marvelled greatly" (Matthew 27:14).

Faithful students of Christian Science are striving daily to express more of the spiritual poise which the real man reflects as the image of Soul. For in God, Soul, there are no emotional disturbances, hateful ragings, to mar the beauty and purity of God-governed thinking. Mrs. Eddy reminds us of the great blessing which calm, Christlike thinking can bring to mankind when she says (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 265), "The atmosphere of the human mind, when cleansed of self and permeated with divine Love, will reflect this purified subjective state in clearer skies, less thunderbolts, tornadoes, and extremes of heat and cold."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Tokyo Changes

Above the wide dry moat of stone-blocked walls
Black-patterned in the angles,
The old houses jostle and nudge each other
Under their low black spirit-fending roofs.
The times are changing.
Two tramcars pass
With a sound of bells,
And cries,
And little whistles.

—HELEN BIRCH BARTLETT, in "Capricious Winds." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

„Temperatur ist mental"

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

MARY BAKER EDDY enthüllte eine tiefe Wahrheit, als sie schrieb (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 374): „Temperatur ist mental". Unter dieser Randüberschrift zeigt sie, daß „Wärme und Kälte Erzeugnisse des sterblichen Gemüts sind".

Die Christliche Wissenschaft enthüllt die große Tatsache, daß Gott das unendliche Gemüt ist, und daß alles wahre Dasein Ihn widerspiegelt. Gott, das ewige Gemüt, das allen Raum erfüllt, schafft und kennt nur, was wohltätig, stärkend und erhaltend ist.

Das sogenannte sterbliche Gemüt ist eine Zusammensetzung falscher Annahmen über die wahre, geistige Schöpfung. Seine Begriffe sind trügerisch, zerstören sich selber und verschwinden, wenn sie von den göttlichen Tatsachen des Seins angefochten werden. Diese ungemein wichtigen geistigen Tatsachen sind auf alle menschlichen Bedürfnisse anwendbar und erweisen sich daher denen, die unter übermäßiger Hitze oder Kälte zu leiden scheinen, als hilfreich. Indem man sie sich vergegenwärtigt, kann man den verderblichen, entkräftenden oder niederdrückenden Wirkungen, die oft die Folge der Furcht vor der Temperatur sind, vorbeugen. Diese grundlose Furcht geht aus dem falschen Glauben hervor, daß die Materie wirklich sei und Empfindung habe. Aber die Tatsache, daß das göttliche Gemüt die ganze Schöpfung liebevoll regiert, stellt diese Unwahrheit bloß und entthront sie.

Eine Frau, die von großer Furcht vor übermäßiger Sommerhitze beherrscht war, wird für die geistige Erleuchtung immer dankbar sein, die sie durch andächtiges Erwägen von Stellen in der Bibel und in Mrs. Eddy's Schriften über Temperatur erlangte. Die Erkenntnis, daß menschliche Mittel keinen wahren und dauernden Schutz vor betrübenden Zuständen bieten können, ließ sie rückhaltlos bei Gott Hilfe suchen. Sie bemühte sich aufrichtig, sich zu vergegenwärtigen, daß das Gemüt, das das Weltall schafft und erhält, das Leben gibt und erhält und alles, was wirklich ist, beschützt. Sie erkannte, daß Hitze, eine Art sogenannter materieller Energie, eine unechte Kraft ist, die nicht ein Jota der geistigen Wirklichkeit zerstören kann. Später war sie durch gewisse Umstände gezwungen, einen ganzen Nachmittag in solch drückender Hitze zu stehen, daß andere, die nichts von Gottes errettender Kraft verstanden, zusammenbrachen. Sie wandte sich inbrünstig an die heiligen Wahrheiten der Christlichen Wissenschaft und empfing die Engelsbotschaft (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 249): „Laßt uns die göttliche Energie des Geistes empfinden, die uns in die Neuheit des Lebens bringt, und die nicht anerkennt, daß eine sterbliche oder materielle Kraft fähig ist zu zerstören. Laßt uns frohlocken, daß wir der göttlichen ‚Obrigkeit' untertan sind". Immer wieder schöpfte sie aus diesen Worten neuen Mut und neue Kraft, und es zeigten sich keine schädlichen Nachwirkungen.

Wie wahr es doch ist, daß uns die beschützende Gegenwart der Liebe umgibt! Und man kann die Wahrheit der Verheißung (Ps. 121, 5-7) beweisen: „Der Herr behütet dich; der Herr ist dein Schatten über deiner rechten Hand, daß dich des Tages die Sonne nicht steche noch der Mond des Nachts. Der Herr behüte dich vor allem Übel".

Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt, daß das wahre Selbst jedes Menschen jetzt geistig, vollkommen und unsterblich ist. Der wirkliche Mensch, dessen Vater und Mutter Gott ist, verkörpert geistige Substanz. Harmonische Tätigkeit, unverminderte Stärke und vollständige Gesundheit bilden das Gesetz seines Seins. Der Sohn Gottes kann nie als Folge davon, daß er ungünstigem Wetter ausgesetzt ist, mürrischen oder verdrießlichen Anwandlungen, dem Glauben an vergeudete Kräfte oder kranken körperlichen Funktionen unterworfen sein. Schon viele haben beweisen können, daß „nicht die Materie, sondern das Gemüt den Zustand des Magens, der Därme, der Nahrung und der Temperatur bei Kindern und Erwachsenen regiert" (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 413).

Eltern, die Schüler der Christlichen Wissenschaft sind, sprechen dankbar von den Fällen, wo die Vergegenwärtigung der beschützenden Macht der Liebe die Gesundheit und die Freudigkeit ihrer Kinder bewahrt hat. Es hat sich gezeigt, daß Fieber der Annahme nach manchmal durch Furcht hervorgerufen wird. Aber Gottes Gesetz verstanden und richtig angewandt, vernichtet den falschen Augenschein, den wir übermäßige Körpertemperatur nennen.

Manchmal hört man, wie einer einen andern der sich in einer schwierigen Lage zu befinden scheint, ermahnt, „kühl zu bleiben". Damit ist ein wünschenswerter Gemütszustand gemeint, der Mut, Geistesgegenwart und vollständige Selbstbeherrschung ausdrückt. Niemand hat diese Eigenschaften je so vollkommen bekundet wie Christus Jesus. Seine Freunde baten ihn vertrauensvoll um Hilfe für Petri Schwiegermutter, die „mit einem harten Fieber behaftet war". Keine Furcht, keine Aufregung und kein falsches Mitleid hinderten Jesus, die Kranke augenblicklich zu heilen; denn „er trat zu ihr und gebot dem Fieber, und es verließ sie. Und alsbald stand sie auf und diente ihnen" (Luk. 4, 38. 39). Später bewahrte Jesus vor Pilatus trotz der höchsten menschlichen Roheit, die an ihm verübt wurde, eine so auffällige heilige Ruhe, daß „sich der Landpfleger sehr verwunderte" (Matth. 27, 14).

Treue Schüler der Christlichen Wissenschaft sind täglich bestrebt, immer mehr den geistigen Gleichmut auszudrücken, den der wirkliche Mensch als das Bild der Seele widerspiegelt. Denn in Gott, der Seele, gibt es keine störenden Gefühlsbewegungen, keine Haßaufwallungen, die die Schönheit und Rheinheit eines von Gott regierten Denkens vernichten. Mrs. Eddy erinnert uns an den großen Segen, den ruhiges, christusähnliches Denken der Menschheit bringen kann, mit den Worten (The First Church of Christ, Sceintist, and Miscellany, S. 265): „Wenn die Atmosphäre des menschlichen Gemüts vom Selbst gereinigt und von der göttlichen Liebe durchdrungen ist, wird sie diesen gereinigten persönlichen Zustand in klarerem Himmel, weniger Blitzschlägen, weniger Wirbelwinden und weniger übermäßiger Hitze und Kälte widerspiegeln".

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 12-13 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1938

Where Do You Suppose the Chin Whiskers of These New England Farmers Are?

By a Staff Photographer

Evidence of a Youth Farm Movement

Happy cows (1) graze on the carefully tended pastures of the Bristol County Agricultural School, the institution where Damon Clegg (3) and Norman (5) learned how to raise the turkeys that built the cozy house (2).

Roadside merchandising (4) augments incomes of part-time Massachusetts farmers, who are advised by Dr. Hugh P. Baker (7), President of Massachusetts State College, also to consider the opportunities of wood-working crafts in New England woodlots.

Don Peckham (6) is staying on the farm to follow his father's footsteps as a successful poultry man. Some of Elmer Wood's hungry ducks are shown in picture (8), while in (9) one of the Clegg boys feeds the turkeys that play such a prominent part in the holiday just past, and those to come.

Skiers Begin Trek To Favorite Hills For Winter Sport

Winter sports enthusiasts got out their skis and parkas today and began an exodus toward their favorite ski tows and trails. Yesterday—supposing the cold snap would soon be over—they rather envied the children sledding in their Thanksgiving vacation for the first time in some years. Today—with continued cold promised for the week end—they prepared to join in the fun themselves.

All main roads in Massachusetts and New Hampshire were reported clear and a pre-season snow train section is to be added to the Boston & Maine-Canadian Pacific "Alouette" when it pulls out of North Station for Montreal at 9 a. m. tomorrow. It will reach Laconia, N. H., at 11:45 a. m., and Plymouth, N. H., 40 minutes later. There will be no dining car, sports rental car or repair shop—as in the regular snow trains when the season begins. But there will be the usual special low fares.

Expense and Profit

The blizzard meant a big expense to highway officials—the Massachusetts Highway Department put 1,200 men and 500 trucks to work in clearing State roads—but the snow flakes looked much like dollar signs to the Winter Sports Committee of the New England Council. Maurice Osborne, Chairman of this group, declared that snowfalls such as this mean thousands of dollars to hotels, restaurants, transportation and oil companies, and manufacturers of sports equipment and clothing.

The New Hampshire State Planning and Development Commission reported that general skiing conditions in that State are excellent after snowfall of from 8 to 16 inches, and that most trails are open and most of the ski tows are in operation.

An elusive scent of mothballs hung in Boston street cars today as many winter overcoats made their appearance for the first time. The mercury shrank during the night to an all-time low for this date in Boston—12 degrees above zero. The previous low mark was 19 degrees in 1881, according to the Weather Bureau. In the suburbs it was colder. Lexington and Needham reported 8 degrees above and Dover 7 degrees above. Elsewhere in the State subzero temperatures were recorded. At Winchendon, early this morning it was 4 below.

5-Inch Snowfall

Five inches of snow was recorded by the Boston Weather Bureau during the Thanksgiving storm. This has been exceeded in November only twice in the bureau's history. One of these occasions was the great blizzard exactly 40 years ago, famous because of the loss of the steamer Portland.

In spite of yesterday's conditions, however, 20 fishing boat captains brought their vessels into port at Boston and unloaded more than 1,000,000 pounds of fish. During the week end seven large liners are due to put in at Boston. Several of them are slightly behind schedule because of the storm.

Inland waterway traffic also was delayed—though enough ice did not form to impede actual motion of barges and boats. Lock and canal officials at Lowell reported that last night's temperatures were the lowest for the date since records were first kept there 62 years ago. The mercury sank to three above zero.

Owning a Little Farm Has Its Own Problems

Getting back to the land is attracting young men more and more but one must know something of farming even to manage a backyard garden — That's where the State College comes in.

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Have you ever dreamed of owning a quaint little New England farm, a place where you raised what you needed, perhaps a bit more . . . a place where you relaxed into the ordered, secure, gentle living of the mellow countryside?

Who hasn't? It's a primary dream, one that has all sorts of variations, from a big country estate with stable, kennel and dairy herd, to a one-hired-man affair with a horse and plow for heavy work, or even to a house at edge of town where you raise chickens in your spare time and carry the eggs in with you in the morning to sell to the boys in the office.

There's something about farming, perhaps it's the independence of the thing, that burrows pretty deep. It becomes the universal answer.

Not long ago Henry Ford was standing beside the old grist mill on his Wayside Inn estate in Sudbury, talking about farming. The conversation had begun on slightly less terrestrial lines.

Such words as consumer's goods, bank credits, production indices and the like had been bandied back and forth in a verbal exploration of sub-stratosphere economics. But Mr. Ford had managed the descent to the good earth.

It came down to a question of relief. What is to be done?

"If a man has a garden," opined Mr. Ford, "and 'most anybody can rent a piece of ground, he won't starve."

Now, that is one of those statements hard to deny, yet it doesn't crash through as any startling truism simply because we know that a great many of the thousands now on relief would quickly go hungry even if some gigantic mass migration back to the land could be engineered. They simply wouldn't know what to do. Many of them couldn't even plant and cultivate a back yard garden. That's how it looks to us, that's why such statements as Mr. Ford's fail to register.

Yet, under our very noses, with little fanfare and with little help from the Federal Governmen, some such migration is presently taking place. It couldn't be called colossal or even general, but it is sufficient to indicate a trend. The fact is that Massachusetts now has more farms than when the depression began and is, in fact, making some showing as likely to become the Nation's first area to have farm-factory development on a major scale.

If this should continue to be the case, it will come as quite a surprise to those economists, public and private, who have been describing the millions of acres made tillable by Boulder Dam, or the particular advantages of TVA and Grand Coulee as likely to burgeon first with the farm-factory flower.

But it should be recalled that New England, having reached a certain

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Rare Arnold Items Shown at Wellesley

Wellesley College Library is holding a semi-centennial exhibition of books and autograph letters of Matthew Arnold. The showing, which presents a very nearly complete set of rare and valuable first editions, together with association copies and other items, traces Arnold publications through 99 years, beginning with the scarce copy of "Alaric at Rome," published at Rugby in 1840, and closing with advance proof sheets of two Arnold works to be published by the Oxford University Press.

All the Arnold material has been grouped in chronological order showing his works in criticism, poetry, theology, and education.

Committee of 100 To Continue Drive Against Saloons

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CRANSTON, R. I., Nov. 26—The Committee of One Hundred, which attempted to bring about repeal of the liquor license law here at the last election, but lost the referendum, intends to continue its campaign to protect students from saloons and cafés which have been licensed near schools and municipal recreation centers.

The protest of relatives of students against licensing of these places by the State Division of Intoxicating Beverages prompted the referendum, in which the repealists obtained 4,491 votes.

The Committee, representing property owners, taxpayers, and parents and headed by 100 women from various organizations, hopes eventually to remove the liquor evil. They intend to have objectionable places watched. Members, at a meeting in the home of Mrs. Edna M. Spooner, Chairman, made it clear they believe voters are showing increased indignation at the existence of liquor stores and drinking places neer educational centers.

Delinquency Called by Chief All-Town Task

Play, books, and classes in handwork proposed for places where youth shows unsocial trend.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., Nov. 26—A co-ordinating committee is to be established to bring about a study of juvenile delinquency in this city. The move is sponsored by the Council for Social Agencies, and Associate Municipal Justice Alfred J. Chretien will serve as Chairman. Chief of Police James F. O'Neil and Harry L. Lippincott, Executive Secretary of the Council, will serve with Chairman Chretien in selecting special committee

Joseph McCormack, Probation Officer, says that juvenile delinquency is especially evident in outlying sections of the city, and he holds the view that establishment of recreational facilities would help. He suggests extension of library branches and he advises trade schools, in which mechanically-minded youths may receive handiwork training.

Judge Chretien declared that "we plan to bring together, in a co-ordinated effort, all local public, private, semi-public and civic organizations dealing with youth, to work with the Council on this problem." He added that the plan of action calls for a survey to locate spots where deliniquency is most prevalent, and for a study of remedies that will eliminate its causes.

Chief O'Neil declares that the problem belongs on every door-step. "There has been," he says, "a lessening of parental responsibility and a lack of family discipline. The police find that because parents are evading responsibility, the job is not for one group but a job for everybody. We have made a study of delinquency, and we have found that it largerly occurs in the areas in which you would expect it to occur. It is a community problem, and must be tackled as such."

Hughes Named Judge

MONTPELIER, Vt. (AP)—Orrin B. Hughes, Brattleboro, Vt., attorney and recently-elected Town Representative, was appointed Superior Judge Nov. 25 by Gov. George D. Aiken to fill a vacancy created several weeks ago by the elevation of Olin M. Jeffords to the Supreme Court. Mr. Hughes, a Republican, is a former State's Attorney of Windham County.

Only Citizens to Handle Yule Mail

W. W. Howes, First Assistant Postmaster General, in an order to Postmaster Peter F. Tague, asked that only citizens of the United States be employed as extras in handling Christmas mail. Postmasters are cautioned that it will be necessary to require a statement from all persons elected as temporary substitutes to the effect that they are citizens, giving the date and place of birth.

Those not born in the United States, or who have forfeited citizenship under any circumstances, should be required to submit evidence of citizenship or declaration of intention to become a citizen filed prior to March 28, 1938.

Plan E Repeal Sought

A bill to repeal the Acts authorizing the Plan E form of city government and proportional representation in city councils was filed with the Clerk of the Massachusetts Senate yesterday, by Senator Angier L. Goodwin (R) of Melrose.

N. E. Young Republicans To Hold Victory Dinner

A victory dinner in celebration of the Republican sweep in New England will be held in the Hotel Bancroft, Worcester, Dec. 17, under the auspices of the New England Council of Young Republicans.

Guests of honor will be Governors-elect Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts, William H. Vanderbilt of Rhode Island, and Raymond E. Baldwin of Connecticut, and Governors Aiken of Vermont, Barrows of Maine, and Murphy of New Hampshire.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Wilbur—
"American Landscape," by Elmer Rice, presented by the Playwrights Company. Featuring Charles Waldron. 8:30. Matinee. Extended through Nov. 30.

Shubert—
"Great Lady," a new musical comedy, by Earle Crooker and Lowell Brentano. Music by Frederick Loewe, lyrics by Earle Crooker. Featuring Norma Terriss, Tullino Carminati, Irene Bordoni, Helen Ford, Joseph Macaulay and Shepperd Strudwick. 8:30. Last day.

Copley—
"Dr. Faustus," by Christopher Marlowe. Presented by the Federal Theater. Featuring Glenn Wilson, Basil Burwell, Burt Kelsey, and Charles McFarland. 8:30.

Movies

Keith Memorial—
"Drums," starring Sabu and Raymond Massey. 9:45 a. m., 12:50, 3:50, 6:50, 9:50. Also "Swing That Cheer," with Tom Brown, Robert Wilcox, Andy Devine and Constance More. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:35, 8:35.

Trans-Lux—
Newsreel Digest, Disney cartoon, shorts of "Unusual Occupations," "Brother Golfers," etc. Continuous from 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Brookline Village—
Janet Gaynor, Robert Montgomery and Franchot Tone in "Three Loves Has Nancy." 3:50, 6:50, 9:50. Also "Penrod's Double Trouble," with the Mauch Twins. 2:09, 5:09, 8:09.

Repertory—
"State Police," also "Beloved Brat," featuring Bonita Granville, Dolores Costello and Donald Crisp. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

State and Orpheum—
"Citadel," featuring Robert Donat and Rosalind Russell. Both theaters: 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 6:20, 9:45. Also "Blondie," with Arthur Lake, Penny Singleton and Larry Simms. Orpheum: 10:15 a. m. Both theaters: 1:40, 5:05, 8:30.

R. K. O. Boston—
"That Certain Age," starring Deanna Durbin. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45. Also "I'm from the City," featuring Joe Penner. 11:20 a. m., 2:25, 5:30, 8:35.

Radio Programs—Page 11

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Sonja Henie in "My Lucky Star." Also Stuart Erwin and Helen Chandler in "Mr. Boggs Steps Out." Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

University—
Spencer Tracy and Mickey Rooney in "Boys Town." 3, 6:20, 9:50. Also "Garden of the Moon," with Pat O'Brien and Margaret Lindsay. 1:30, 4:50, 8:15. Tomorrow: "Hold That Co-Ed," with John Barrymore and Marjorie Weaver. Also Margaret Lindsay in "Broadway Musketeers."

Metropolitan—
"Angels with Dirty Faces," starring James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:55, 9:50. Also "Down on the Farm," featuring the Jones Family, Jed Prouty, and Louise Fazenda. 11:15 a. m., 2:50, 5:45, 8:45.

Exeter—
Bobby Breen and Irene Dare in "Breaking the Ice." 3:25, 6:15, 9:10. Also "Road to Reno," with Hope Hampton and Randolph Scott. 2, 4:55, 7:50. Tomorrow: Spencer Tracy and Mickey Rooney in "Boys Town." Also "Room Service," with the Marx Brothers and Lucille Ball.

Tremont—
George M. Cohan in "Phantom President." Also Burt Lahr, Alice Brady and Mischa Auer in "Merry Go Round of 1938." Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Uptown—
"That Certain Age," starring Deanna Durbin. 11:46 a. m., 3:50, 6:55, 10. Also "Mr. Doodle Kicks Off," with Joe Penner and June Travis. 2:35, 5:40, 8:45.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusements Page, except on Saturday when they appear in the arts column. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Fin Arts—
Danielle Darrieux in "Club de Femmes." 1, 3:05, 5:10, 7:20, 9:30. Also "March of Time." 2:30, 4:40, 6:50, 9.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Suez," starring Tyrone Power, Loretta Young and Annabella. Fenway: 12:45, 3:45, 6:45, 9:45. Paramount: 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:20, 6:25, 9:25. Also Glenda Farrell and Barton MacLane in "Torchy Gets Her Man." Fenway: 2:35, 5:35, 8:35. Paramount: 11:10 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.

South Station Theater—
"They're Always Caught." Travelogues, Henry Busse and His Orchestra. "The Great Library Mystery," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Scollay and Modern—
"Hard to Get," starring Olivia de Havilland and Dick Powell. Scollay: 10:15 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. Modern: 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 4, 6:50, 9:40. Also "Illegal Traffic," with J. Carroll Naish. Scollay: 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:25, 8:15. Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:35, 8:25.

Coolidge Corner—
"Air Devils," featuring Larry Blake and Dick Purcell. 2:08, 5:15, 8:14. Also "That Certain Age," starring Deanna Durbin. 3:26, 6:33, 9:36.

Strand—
Errol Flynn and Olivia De Havilland in "Adventures of Robin Hood." Also "Tip-Off Girls," with Mary Carlisle. Tomorrow: "Blockade," with Henry Fonda and Madeleine Carroll. Also Harold Lloyd in "Professor Beware."

Boston Opera House—
"Il Trovatore," presented by the San Carlo Opera Company. Norina Greco, Lyuba Senderowna, Dorothy Dickson, Aroldo Lindi, Mostyn Thomas, Harold Kravitt, Francesco Curci. 8:15 Matinee tomorrow at 3:15. "Rigoletto."

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Eugene Goossens, guest conductor. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15.

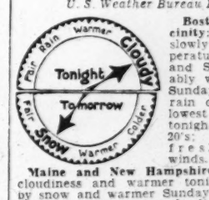
Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—
Concert by Fritz Kreisler. Only Boston performance this season. Carl Lamson, accompanist. 3:30.

Ford Hall Forum—
Will present H. V. Kaltenborn, who will speak on "Kaltenborn Edits the News." 8 p. m.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy, with slowly rising temperature tonight and Sunday, probably with snow on Sunday, or possibly rain on the coast; lowest temperature tonight in the lower 20's; moderate to fresh easterly winds.

Maine and New Hampshire: Increasing cloudiness and warmer tonight, followed by snow and warmer Sunday.

Vermont: Increasing cloudiness, followed by snow beginning late tonight or Sunday, and rising temperature.

Massachusetts: Increasing cloudiness tonight, followed by snow Sunday except snow or rain on the south coast, slowly rising temperature.

Connecticut: Increasing cloudiness followed by snow beginning late tonight or Sunday. Rising temperature.

Rhode Island: Increasing cloudiness tonight followed by snow Sunday except snow or rain on the south coast. Slowly rising temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing easterly winds becoming fresh possibly strong Sunday and weather becoming overcast tonight followed by rain or snow Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	14	12	New York	24	20
Bermuda	68	64	Norfolk	34	32
Los Angeles	58	58	Philadelphia	18	18
Denver	8	6	St. Louis	24	24
Minneapolis	8	6	San Francisco	50	50
New Orleans	46	44	Washington	22	20

A—7:30 a. m. Nov. 26.
B—Minimum Nov. 25.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 1:53 p. m.; height, 9.4 feet.
Sunday, 2:29 a. m.; height, 8.4 feet.
Sunday, 2:38 p. m.; height, 9 feet.
Monday, 3:15 a. m.; height, 8.3 feet.
Light all vehicles by 4:45 p. m., Saturday.
Light all vehicles by 4:44 p. m., Sunday.

Week End of Hockey Schedules for Boston Fans—Last Big Day of Grid Season

Olympics vs. Valleyfield And Bruins vs. Americans

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With the Olympics meeting Valleyfield in the second game in successive nights at the Boston Garden tonight and the Bruins entertaining the New York Americans tomorrow night, the hockey fan is getting his fill this week end.

The style of play differs of course between that of the Bruins and that of the O's but there is nothing lacking on the part of either as regards trying. Rapidly the Olympics are acquiring a following of their own and drawing from 6,000 up each game. Tonight should be tops for attendance.

Amerks once were known as the alumni of the Bruins because of having so many former B's in their line-up. Tomorrow night they will have several, but not to the extent of other times. There is no news in recalling such former Bruins as Nels Stewart, Art Chapman, Joe Jerwa, Hooley Smith and others, but it will be interesting to watch Art Jackson and Roy Goldsworthy, last year with the locals, in the Amerk's uniform.

Instantaneous Hit

Stories are spreading around the circuit that the Amerks have the probable season rookie in defenseman Wilf Field. The latter has had minor league seasoning and has stepped into the team line-up to make an instantaneous hit with the fans. He steps into attackers with solid body checks and is smart.

Dave Sweeney Schriner, high scorer of the visitors, is away to a good start and is taking passes from Chapman to beat goalies for valuable goals. The Amerks looked like failures in the pre-season period when they lost five straight games to Rangers in exhibition. Then they opened the regular schedule in Chicago and were beaten 6 to 1. It really looked bad, but they are going alright now with four victories, one defeat and one tie in their last six games.

♪ ♪ ♪

A good, fast skating Valleyfield sextet took the first of a two-game series with the Boston Olympics at the Garden before some 6,000 last night, 4 to 3, in overtime. The Olympics were out-classed but not outgamed and fought the Canadian visitors every minute. Tonight the two will meet in the second game and another thrilling affair is certain.

♪ ♪ ♪

May Face Hawks

Art Chapman and Red Beattie, two former Boston favorites, did not make the trip to Canada with Amerks; but may be ready for the game tonight against Chicago Black Hawks in New York or here tomorrow night.

♪ ♪ ♪

Johnny Lascelles, goalie for Valleyfield, hardly made a stop in pregame practice . . . He saved them for the game . . . Ted Frazier, Olympic goalie, means more to that team than most hockey fans realize . . . Paul Guibord is by far the best skater on the home team . . . Art Ross of the Bruins came to look over Bert Peer of the visitors, but was not impressed . . . Jo Jo Grabowski has only one eye or he would be a major-league prospect.

♪ ♪ ♪

After the game tomorrow night the Bruins do not play on home ice again until a week from Tuesday when Milton Bill Stewart will bring the Black Hawks here.

♪ ♪ ♪

Roger Cormier, Sherbrooke right wing, this week became the third man to manage the Red Raiders this season. First was Archie Wilcox, who resigned for business reasons. Second was Jimmy Gardner, released the other night. Roger's managerial bow was successful—he banged home a goal to lead the Raiders to an 8-to-4 win over Lachine.

Don Lash to Run In A. A. U. Event

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Nov. 26 (AP)—Don Lash, who chases criminals for a living now, is going East with the definite intention of becoming again the pursued instead of the pursuer.

He laid aside his gun and trim blue Indiana State policeman's uniform yesterday, packed his bag with the familiar spiked running shoes, shorts and racing shirt, and headed for Newark, N. J., where Sunday he will try for his fifth consecutive National Amateur Athletic Union cross-country running title.

The race will be Don's first since he joined the State police force after winning recognition as America's best two-mile and cross-country runner as a student at Indiana University.

He said he was in the finest condition of his career. His old coach, E. C. (Billy) Hayes, who still keeps watch over Don and refers to him as "one of my men," said, "he looks to be in fine shape."

Because Don has to take his turn on State police duty, most of his practice has been early in the morning or after dark in the later afternoon.

"My goal is the 1940 Olympics," Lash said. "I want to beat those Finns in the 5,000 and 10,000-meter runs, and then, win or lose, I'll hang up my shoes after the games a year from this summer."

Finland's entrants ran away and left him in the 1936 games.

If he makes the team, Lash wants the United States Olympic Committee to let him go to Europe early so he can put in a month studying crime detection at Scotland yard before going into four weeks of training with the Finnish runners.

National Hockey League
Standing

	Won	Lost	Tied	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts.
Rangers	5	1	0	17	11	10
Boston	4	1	1	17	9	9
Americans	4	2	1	16	15	9
Chicago	4	2	1	18	12	9
Toronto	3	4	2	14	15	8
Detroit	2	5	0	17	19	4
Canadiens	0	7	1	13	31	1

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PAP
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Capt. Andy March, tub-thumper for the Army football team, wasn't exactly complaining about the comparatively mild weather this fall. But he gave you the impression he was perturbed because the Cadets hadn't made more use of the new field house for practice.

"This new field house is big enough to permit a full sized gridiron, even to the end zones behind the goal lines," explained Captain Andy. "The clay surface is covered with redwood bark to provide good footing and, at the same time, to be soft and springly like soft turf.

Stay Out in Rain

"Most every year in the past we have had more rugged weather in late November. It is not much fun practicing on ground frozen as hard as cement. We figured the new arrangement would reduce the risk of injuries, too.

"The only time we used the new field house this fall was when it rained. Then we used it sparingly because the team had to have experience in handling a wet, slippery ball. I guess we'll have to wait for another season to try the place out."

Captain March put in a good word for Harry Stella, Army's great tackle, just in case some picker of all-America teams happened to be eavesdropping.

Stella Play

"Now, there is a great football player," said the captain. "A team player every second. A natural leader. He weighs 215 pounds and is as hard to knock off his feet as though he were rooted in the ground. He isn't tall—just 5 feet 10 inches—and as sturdy as oak. Quick on his feet, too.

"The Princeton game emphasized his ability to think fast. When John Samuel, our end, blocked Tom Mountain's kick, Stella made it possible for Bob Little to fall on the ball for a touchdown by blocking out a Princeton player." —Pap'

Army-Navy Game Always A Sell-Out

Army-Navy Weather

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 26 (AP)—The annual Army-Navy football game at Municipal Stadium today was fair and cold. A few hours before the game time, the temperature was in the low 20's and was rising slowly.

By the Associated Press

PHILADELPHIA—Everyone loves a parade. That's why a hundred thousand football fans will charge into the huge cement Municipal Stadium here Saturday to see Army's Cadets tackle Navy's Sailors.

The thrill that comes from watching the blue-coated Midshipmen and the Soldiers in their long gray greatcoats swing along in perfect unison across the gridiron attracts these thousands every late November.

The future generals from West Point march in first this year, for the Army mule kicked the Navy goat last season. Trailing a regimental band bedecked in gold braid, the Cadets step along in columns of fours, swing into company formation, halt and give their cheers. Then come the Sailors.

No National Ranking

It's been years since the Army-Navy game has had any bearing on national ranking, with either team unbeaten. And that's the case again this season with Army twice-beaten and Navy whipped twice and tied twice.

Navy tied Princeton and Army beat the Tigers. Army put up a better fight against Notre Dame than did the Sailors. With better backs and perhaps a stronger first unit, Army will rule the favorite. But Navy has more reserve power and if the game develops into a tight duel Navy reinforcements may turn the tide.

Army has won 21 of the 38 games since the inaugural in 1890. Three were ties.

Somewhere in the big crowd probably will sit one or more survivors of that first contest when the sailor boys journeyed to West Point and beat Army 24-0.

Enter the Goat!

That game wasn't news. Except for the military undergraduates, few spectators viewed the contest. It was at the first game that the Navy appeared with a goat, now the official mascot of the midshipmen.

Details are hazy as to how the goat was obtained. Either the animal was borrowed from the U. S. S. Galena, that had put into Annapolis before the team's departure, or it was purchased on the ground from a farmer. This part is known: The goat was purchased for $1.

The Navy that day devised perhaps the strangest set of signals ever used. Using the nautical code, the late Capt. Moulton Johnson, Navy's quarterback, called for fullback plunges through center in this fashion. The call for a flying wedge was:

"Rise, tacks and sheets, let go and overhaul the weather lifts."

By-Plays
By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Chicago and Football

"Chicago may leave the Conference." That is a report out of the Windy City; but it is certainly to be hoped that such a thing will not come to pass. The University paper goes even further and suggests that the Maroon give up intercollegiate football. And all this is due to the fact that during the past three years Chicago has won only one Big Ten Conference game and that during the past season the only victory scored by the Maroon was over De Pauw University. One cannot but admit that this must be a most unsatisfactory showing to the followers of that University. It must also have been discouraging to the players and coaches; but even at that it would be a tragedy for Chicago to drop out of an organization of which it has been such a valued member.

More to the Game Than Victories

While it must be admitted that victories once in a while are most necessary to keep up the interest in a game and keep coaches, players, and undergraduates at "concert pitch," there is more to the game even than that. Even though the Maroon failed to win a Conference game it furnished some interesting football and gave indications of being a far better team in 1939 than it was in 1938. Considering the number of sophomores that Coach Clark Shaughnessy had to depend upon this fall, we believe that Chicago should be pleased with what they were able to accomplish in their first season. Let them forget the paucity of victories. Let them lay emphasis on the fact that they played the game to the very best of their ability, and that another year will find them doing far better.

Not Getting the Players

For several years now Chicago has been getting very few real football players. She has one of the very best head coaches in the business. Due, however, to strict scholastic requirements or a desire on the part of most of the natural football players to go to some other college, Chicago has had to build her players and elevens from undergraduates who had to be developed after entering her portals. In former years such great players as Walter Eckersall, Walter Steffen, Fritz Crisler, Pat Page, and John Thomas entered Chicago; but during the past seven or eight years the only player who could be ranked with them as a wearer of the Maroon was Jay Berwanger. But we could cite many other colleges which have gone two or three years without getting star players, and the time may well come when Chicago will again get her share.

Yale in Defeat

Never before in the history of Yale football has an Eli eleven met with such poor success as did that of 1938. Only two victories in eight games is something entirely new for the wearers of the Blue. Yet never have the followers of that college shown greater loyalty to their eleven and its coaches than they have shown this year. And well they might. Although measured in victories the season was most unsatisfactory, there never was an eleven which gave of its all to any greater extent than did Captain Platt's team, and it is to the credit of Yale that her undergraduates and alumni are lauding their players and coaches today. That is one of the things that make intercollegiate athletics worth while. It is also setting a fine example to the other colleges of the country.

♪ ♪ ♪

Sport Shavings Here and There

Before we know it the colleges will be in the middle of another winter sports season, with many a football star taking up hockey, basketball, wrestling, or some other game. . . . The National Hockey League race promises to be one of its best. . . . Some persons can't understand why a Harvard football team which loses four games, but defeats Yale, should get gold football charms, while a team, like Barry Wood's, which won all but the Yale game, didn't get any. Well, it just shows how Harvard regards the Yale game in terms of the rest of its schedule. . . . When Macdonald of Harvard and Collins of Yale jumped for the pass Foley threw into Yale's end zone last Saturday, it was a case of two outfielders competing for the catch, which is certainly unique in football annals.

Hawks Buy Gracie

CHICAGO, Nov. 26 (AP)—The Chicago Black Hawks announced last night the outright purchase of Bob Gracie, left wing and center, from the Montreal Canadiens of the National Hockey League. The price was not disclosed.

Ramblers Sign Player

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 26 (AP)—The Philadelphia Ramblers of the International-American Hockey League announced yesterday they had signed Jack Tomson, a right winger, of Regina, Saskatchewan. Coach Herb Gardiner said Tomson is 21 years old and weighs 175 pounds.

Football Tapers Off After Traditional Clashes Today

NEW YORK, Nov. 26 (AP)—The last big salvoes of the 1938 season will boom over the fields of football warfare today, although sporadic firing will continue right up to the New Year's Day "Bowl" bombardment.

The games mostly are on the traditional order, with Army vs. Navy before 102,000 fans in Philadelphia's Municipal Stadium as the main event. There are a couple of notable intersectional scraps—Duke-Pittsburgh and Stanford-Dartmouth—and the Southwest's climax encounter, Texas Christian vs. Southern Methodist,, to lend balance to the program.

The T. C. U.-S. M. U. game is due to decide the Southwest Conference title and possibly the recipient of a Rose Bowl invitation. The western nominee for that classic is due to be picked within the next few days and it's not without precedent to have a team from the Southwest representing the "East."

Frogs Should Win

In fact, it seems quite likely if the Horned Frogs should win, victory would give them an unbeaten and untied record for the season and make them quite a drawing card for any "Bowl." They have such stars as little Davey O'Brien, big I. B. Hale and Ki Aldrich to send into the game and the headlines.

Duke also has a chance for the Rose Bowl bid although the Blue Devils have proclaimed they're "not interested." Not only are they unbeaten and untied so far, but not a point has been scored against them. Pitt, however, is the favorite for this tussle of giants, as the Panthers, playing one of the toughest schedules listed anywhere, have dropped only one game.

The Army-Navy classic overshadows both these games, although each of the service elevens has been beaten twice. It has the tradition, the color and the background such as no other rivalry can boast. And, despite the records, the Cadets and Midshipmen play a very good brand of football.

Ancient Rivals

The eastern card presents two other ancient rivalries, unbeaten but twice tied Boston College against once-defeated Holy Cross and Fordram against New York University. The Intersectional South Carolina tilt was postponed to Monday because of the snow-covered field at Washington.

The Southeastern Conference has the longest list of games of any group although the title belongs to undefeated Tennessee. Mississippi, with a chance to finish second, and Tulane, which can tie Alabama for runner-up honors, swing into action against Mississippi State and Louisiana State, respectively. "Ole Miss" winds up next week against Tennessee. The traditional Georgia-Georgia Tech battle and Auburn-Florida complete the program.

In the Southwest, Baylor and Rice fight it out for third place and undefeated Texas Tech meets Marquette. The intersectional tilt between Dartmouth, a power in the eastern "Ivy League," and improving Stanford heads the far western card, which also includes Oregon-Oregon State and Washington-Washington State.

A Sunday clash brings together Detroit and Santa Clara.

Southeast Team Leads

HAVERFORD, Pa., Nov. 26 (AP)—Playing on a field banked with snow, the Southeast first team, composed entirely of Philadelphians, took the lead yesterday in the National girls' field hockey tournament.

Two goals by Virginia Merryweather, slender center forward, in the first half, gave the Southeast varsity a 2-to-0 triumph over Midwest first. Southeast beat Great Lakes Thursday, 8 to 0.

Northeast, beaten Thursday by Midwest came back yesterday to swamp Great Lakes firsts, 7 to 1.

The games were played after the girls helped clear the field of several inches of snow.

Revolta and Hogan Pace Open Golf Field

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 26 (AP)—Johnny Revolta of Evanston, Ill., a member of America's Ryder Cup team, and Ben Hogan, sensational 26-year-old newcomer to the pro ranks, paced the field yesterday in the opening round of the $5,000 Columbia-Ridgewood open golf tournament, each carding a sizzling 67 over the par-71 layout.

Hogan turned in his score of 67 as the 6th entrant to finish, and it stood up until Revolta, playing a beautiful game on the greens, came in near the last. As it was, Revolta nearly had a 66. His first putt on the par-3 18th missed by only six inches after another long one on the 17th stopped on the lip of the cup.

Revolta, P. G. A. champion in 1935, had seven birdies. Hogan rang up six, five of them on the incoming.

Scores were generally high because of cold weather and stiff breezes, only 13 bettering par and only 22 scoring par or better.

Henry Picard of Hershey, Pa., and Jimmy Hines of Great Neck, L. I., playing a threesome with the Connecticut Square, Gene Sarazen, each turned in a 69, but between them and the leaders was Ralph Williamson of Fort Wayne, Ind., who shot a 68 after getting four birdies on the back side.

N. H. Freshmen Promising

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

the fact that out of the 42 candi-

DURHAM, N. H., Nov. 26—Despite dates reporting for the University of New Hampshire freshman basketball team only one possesses a previous playing reputation, Coach John Conroy believes the team shows decided possibilities. With only a few days' practice, a nucleus of seven men has already been formed about which the team can be built, while many others show promise of developing.

Pacific Coast Conference

Team	Won	Lost	Tied	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
So. Calif.	6	1	0	131	36	.857
California	6	1	0	107	37	.857
Oregon State	3	2	0	43	32	.600
U. C. L. A.	3	3	0	88	76	.500
Oregon	3	3	0	50	92	.500
Washington	2	4	0	36	56	.333
Stanford	2	5	0	44	57	.286
Wash. State	0	6	0	17	92	.000

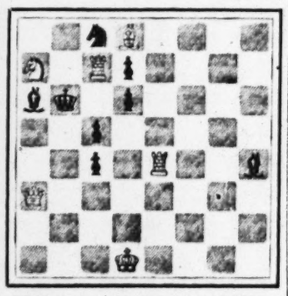
Chess —By Frederick R. Chevalier

Nov. 26, 1938

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 2091
By Ben S. Wash

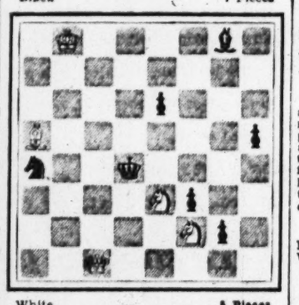
Black 8 Pieces



White 6 Pieces
White to play and mate in two
(First publication unknown)

Problem No. 2092
By Ben S. Wash

Black 7 Pieces



White 5 Pieces
White to play and mate in three
(Third prize set, Detroit Free Press, 1878.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 2089. Q-B5
No. 2090. 1. Q-Kt8 K-B6
2. Q-K8
1. ——— K-Q5
2. K-Q2
1. QxKtP P-Kt7
2. Q-K5ch
1. ——— P-Q4
2. Q-K4ch

End-Game No. 434. White wins: 1 B-Kt7ch, RxB; 2 R-B8ch, R-Kt; 3 Q-Kt4, and White mates.

End-Game No. 435

Black 13 Pieces

White 13 Pieces
White to play and win
(Dr. Lasker-Ailies, Berne, 1919. After two moves, Black resigned.)

Notes

Two points of interest in the Dutch tournament now drawing to a close are worthy of mention. The first is Fine's excellent showing, and the second is the great number of King Pawn openings. Fine, in particular, seems to have good success with P-K4, especially if the French Defense follows. Can it be that the masters are tiring of the Queen Pawn Openings?

The November British Chess Magazine contains an article by Znosko-Borowsky dealing with "Alekhine's Blunders," which should be very heartening to the average player. Of course the Alekhine who at Margate walked into a simple mate in two is not the Alekhine who defeated Capablanca and won his world's championship by defeating Euwe in their second match.

Here is Fine's victory from the first round of the Dutch tournament. The French Defense led to a variation apparently carefully considered by Fine in previous analysis. As the mid-game progressed it became increasingly clear that Fine's rooks exercised decisive control of important files.

French Defense

Fine White	Botwinnik Black	Fine White	Botwinnik Black
1 P-K4	P-K3	17 Q-K	P-QR4
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	18 QxP	B-R3
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	19 KR-R	B-Kt4
4 P-K5	P-QB4	20 R-Q4	Q-K2
5 PxP	Kt-K1	21 R-Q6	P-R5
6 Kt-B3	QKt-B3	22 Q-K3	R-R2
7 B-Q3	P-Q5	23 Kt-Q2	P-R6
8 P-QR3	B-R4	24 P-QB4	B-R5
9 P-QKt4	KtxKtP	25 PxP	QxP
10 PxKt	BxP	26 RxRP	R-K
11 B-Kt5ch	Kt-B3	27 P-R3	QR-R
12 BxKtch	PxB	28 Kt-B3	Q-Kt7
13 R-R4	BxKtch	29 Kt-K5	Q-Kt8ch
14 B-Q2	P-B3	30 K-R2	Q-B4
15 Castles	Castles	31 Q-KKt3	
16 BxB	PxB		Resigns(a)

(a) Among White's threats is 32 R-Q7. Black might have continued for a few more moves, but his position is ragged and if White's attack does not win his material advantage surely will.

Drawn games in master play are not always dry and colorless. When they last more than about 20 moves, usually one player or the other has struggled to turn an attack or slight positional advantage to account and has found his efforts carefully countered. The result is, of course, a hard-fought draw. The game below shows two masters, neither one of whom likes draws, unable to make any headway.

Dutch Defense

Euwe White	Keres Black	Euwe White	Keres Black
1 P-Q4	P-K3	21 B-QB	P-K4
2 P-QB4	B-Kt5ch	22 Q-Kt3	B-Q4
3 Kt-B3	P-KB4	23 Kt-Q2	P-K5
4 Q-Kt3	Q-K2	24 KtxKt	Q-K3
5 P-QR3	BxKtch	25 B-KR3	BxKt
6 QxB	Kt-KB3	26 Q-B2	B-Q4
7 P-KKt3	P-Q3	27 P-R5	B-Kt2
8 Kt-B3	P-QKt3	28 B-QKt2	Kt-Q4
9 B-Kt2	B-Kt2	29 Q-B4	P-R4
10 Castles	QKt-Q2	30 P-K3	K-R2
11 P-QKt4		31 R-Q	P-Kt3
	CastlesKR	32 B-KB	R-B2
12 B-Kt2	QR-B	33 Q-Kt3	R-Q2
13 KR-Q	P-B4	34 B-B4	K-R3
14 QPxP	KtPxP	35 P-R4	P-B5
15 Q-Q3	Kt-Kt3	36 KPxP	P-K6
16 P-Kt5	KR-Q	37 BxKt	P-K7
17 P-QR4	P-Q4	38 R-K	QxB
18 PxP	RxP	39 QxQ	RxQ
19 Q-B2	RxRch	40 P-B3	R-Q8
20 QxR	Kt-B5	41 K-B2	Drawn(a)

(a) Bishops of opposite colors, of course. If 41 . . . BxP; 42 B-B3, and if B-Kt4; 43 P-Kt6.

Hockey at a Glance

Week-End Schedule

By the Associated Press

Saturday

National League

Detroit at Toronto.
Chicago at New York Americans.

International-American League

Syracuse at Hershey.
New Haven at Philadelphia.
Providence at Pittsburgh.
Springfield at Cleveland.

American Association

Kansas City at Tulsa.
St. Louis at Wichita.

Sunday

National League

Montreal at Detroit.
New York Americans at Boston.
Chicago at New York Rangers.

International-American League

Pittsburgh at New Haven.
Hershey at Providence.
Cleveland at Syracuse.
Philadelphia at Springfield.

American Association

Minneapolis at St. Paul.
Wichita at St. Louis.
Tulsa at Kansas City.
(No games scheduled last night).

Amusements

BOSTON

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
San Carlo Opera Co.
—LAST 3 TIMES—
2 MATS., 1 EVE.
MAT. TODAY 2:20
"CARMEN"
(Glade, Turner, Lindi, Valle, Kravitt, Ballet)
TONIGHT 8:15 "IL TROVATORE"
(Greco, Senderowna, Ferrara, Thomas, Kravitt, Ballet)
Extra Mat. Tom'w. Sun. 3:15
RIGOLETTO
— ALL STAR CAST —
Peroni, Conductor
Eves. and Sun. Mat. 55c to $2.20. Sat. Mat. 55c to $1.65. Seats also Wilbur Theatre.

Anita Davis - Chase Announces
Jordan Hall Wed. Eve., Nov. 30
CHAMBER ORCHESTRA
(30 Boston Symphony Orchestra Members)
Conducted by
BERNARD ZIGHERA
—SOLOIST—
JAN SMETERLIN, Pianist
Tickets at Box Office—75c to $2.75

Jordan Hall Sat. Aft., Dec. 3
ETHEL RAE
Bartlett AND Robertson
Recital of Music for 2 Pianos
(Steinways)
Tickets at Box Office—75c to $2.20

Aaron Richmond presents
Sun. Aft., Dec. 4
Tickets Now $1.10 to $2.75
MARIAN ANDERSON
Famous Negro Singer
SYMPHONY HALL

2 Different Programs
FRI. EVE., Dec. 2 SAT. MAT., Dec. 10 Jordan Hall
ANGNA ENTERS
Tickets NOW (10:30 to 5:30) 75 cts. to $2.20
"The unique mime, dancer and one-woman theatre."—Transcript

Symphony HALL
SUN., DEC. 18 3:30 P. M. MON., DEC. 19 8:15 P. M.
HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY
DOCTOR THOMPSON STONE Conductor
Elizabeth Burt, Manager
HANDEL'S MESSIAH
SYMPHONIC CHORUS OF 300 VOICES
Rose Dirmann
Margaret Matzenauer
Harold Haugh
Walter Kidder
Fifty-five Members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra
Tickets $2.50, $2, $1.50, $1 Tax exempt.

KEITH MEMORIAL
Superb in the tradition of "Lives of A Bengal Lancer"
DRUMS
with SABU
RAYMOND MASSEY
cast of 3,000
Also! THIS CO-FEATURE SWING THAT CHEER TOM BROWN
Extra! WALT DISNEY'S "Ferdinand The Bull"

WILBUR-EVES. 8:30 Engagement Ends Wed. Eve.
THE PLAYWRIGHT'S COMPANY
Maxwell Anderson—S. N. Behrman
Sidney Howard—Elmer Rice
Robert E. Sherwood . . . present
Their Third Production
"American Landscape"
by Elmer Rice
Eves. 55c-$2.75. Wed. Mat. Next Week 55c-$1.65. Mat. Today 2:30, 55c-$2.20

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
From the Great Novel
Robt. Donat • Rosalind Russell
in 'THE CITADEL'
Also! 'Blondie' from Comic Strip

TRANS-LUX
Washington Street and Boylston
NEWSREEL DIGEST World Events in Pictures
—SHORT SUBJECTS—
"Unusual Occupations," featuring Charlie McCarthy. "Brother Golfers," with Six Turnesa Brothers. Floyd Gibbons' True Adventure Story. Donald Duck Color Cartoon. Travelogue of Sweden. Popeye Cartoon
Boston's Most Comfortable Theatre

COPLEY Theatre KEN. 4625
Eves. Only at 8:30
"IMAGINATIVE, TIMELY DRAMA"
DR. FAUSTUS
Seats 25c, 55c, 85c
Federal Theatre (WPA)

Symphony Hall—Com. 1492
TOMORROW 3:30
KREISLER

Women's City Club, 40 Beacon St., Boston
First Concert of the
BOSTON SOCIETY of EARLY MUSIC
Tuesday Evening, Nov. 29, at 8:30
Music of the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries
Tickets $2 at the Door

Managers of theaters advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

BOSTON

SOUTH STATION
Ideal Football REVUE
Thru Nov. 29
29 MEN of thrills
They're Always Laughin' at Boston College
10 OTHER SUBJECTS
2½ HOURS SHORT SUBJECTS • 3 NEWSREELS

NEW YORK CITY

SUBMARINE PATROL
Richard GREENE • Nancy KELLY
★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★
Any Day Any Seat 25¢ to 1 p. m.
ROXY 7th Ave. at 50th St.

DENNIS KING VERA ZORINA VIVIENNE SEGAL WALTER SLEZAK
in RODGERS & HART'S Musical Comedy
I MARRIED AN ANGEL
With Audrey Christie and Charles Walters
SHUBERT Thea., W. 44 St. Eves. 8:30, $1.10 to $4.40. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30. Mail orders

ENGAGEMENT ENDS DECEMBER 17
GILBERT MILLER presents
HELEN HAYES in
VICTORIA REGINA
MARTIN BECK Theatre, 45th St. W. of 8th Av. Clr. 6-6363. Evgs. 8:30 Sharp, $1.10 to $3.30 Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30 Sharp, $1.10 to $2.75

Every Night at 8:30 Mat. Sats. 1 p. m. to 5:15
Maurice Evans presents
HAMLET
IN ITS ENTIRETY
MADY CHRISTIANS MAURICE EVANS
KATHERINE LOCKE HENRY EDWARDS
One Hour Dinner Intermission 8:10 to 9:10
ST. JAMES, 44th St. W. of B'way. LAc. 4-4664

"The best thing to music that has come along this year."—Atkinson, Times.
MAX GORDON (in association with Geo. S. Kaufman & Moss Hart) presents
SING OUT THE NEWS
Music & Lyrics by HAROLD ROME
Conceived & Directed by CHARLES FRIEDMAN
MUSIC BOX THEA., 45th St., W. of Broadway
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Thurs. and Sat., 2:40

ALLSTON, MASS.

CAPITOL
RONALD COLMAN
in
IF I WERE KING
GARDEN OF THE MOON
with
Pat O'Brien—Margaret Lindsay

NEWTON, MASS.

PARAMOUNT THEATRE
NEW. NO. 4180
Mon., Tues., Wed. Bob Burns, F. Bainter in Arkansas Traveler. Also Bobby Breen in Breaking the Ice
Thurs., Fri., Sat. John Barrymore in Hold That Co-ed. Also G. Stuart-M. Whalen in Time Out for Murder

WINTER HAVEN, FLA.

RITZ THEATRE
WINTER HAVEN, FLORIDA
Out West With the Hardys with Mickey Rooney—Nov. 30 and Dec. 1
SUEZ—with TYRONE POWER Dec. 5 and 6

Just Owning a Little Farm - Presents Its Own Problems

(Continued from Page 9)

industrial maturity, has two things those newer regions have not, namely, factories and population. Perhaps it was only to be expected that it would be first to have the third, part-time farms.

Not Many Full-Time Farms

Today, according to the latest figures obtainable by Massachusetts State College, the Bay State has only 25,000 real honest-to-goodness full-time farms, but it has nearly 40,000 part-time farms.

Let's look behind these figures a moment and see what a part-time farmer looks like.

Drive out to Holden, just north of Worcester's factories. You'll see rather rusty-looking cars in sheds beside small frame houses as you ride past. Holdenites drive an average of seven miles to work. If you stop and talk with a man raking his front lawn, you will most likely find him a native-born American, a few are Swedes, perhaps 15 per cent.

He owns about one acre of land. He raises about $250 worth of vegetables a year, and has a hen house. He doesn't own a cow, but has been toying with the idea of buying one. His principal income comes from his job in the Worcester factory. The farm is just a nice place to live, it adds to his yearly income. In time he will have it paid for; it might keep him in retirement, but he will have to get a lot more hens first.

How much he make on his farm depends largely on how much he knows about farming, and upon how willing he is to learn from the state extension service which will do everything for him from analyzing dirt from places he is thinking of buying to teaching his wife how to sew her own clothes and can foods for winter consumption. All he or anybody has to do is write a letter to State College, Amherst.

Other Attractive Areas

The Holden area is not the only one attracting farmers. The Lowell section and the Taunton district are both growing because of part time farm movements and the available places around Boston have decreased in number and advanced in price beyond the reach of most factory workers.

Right here is the place to present the ideas of Dr. Hugh Potter Baker, President of the State College which, among other things let it be noted, has a farm school.

Dr. Baker doesn't like the word "abandoned." He says it doesn't apply to land, for land is never abandoned, it only changes uses. Thus, the 1,163,356 acres that have been retired from cultivation since 1880 have not been abandoned, they have simply been gone back into woodlots, and as such are ready to serve those pioneers of 1938 who have vision enough to establish small woodworking plants near the forests and participate in a whole new farm-factory adventure.

It is Dr. Baker's opinion that much of this wood is suitable for furniture, for wood specialities and any number of products that can be made by men with a bit of skill in turning and carpentry.

Attracting Young Men

There is another development in the present New England farm picture that also has its points of interest. It is the attraction farming is having for larger numbers of young men.

You call on George Gilbert, director of the Bristol County Agricultural School at Segreganset, New Dighton. Over a heaping farm luncheon he tells you about boys who elect to attend his county farm school instead of a city high school.

"Our boys get jobs," he tells you, and W. E. Hawkes, who has charge of the school's own farm, adds, "We always have a waiting list for our graduates."

"But most of them want farms of their own," comments Mr. Gilbert.

From there the talk drifts into cases of individual boys who have made good almost in Horatio Alger fashion in buying places of their own. After a chunk of the sort of apple pie they make down on the farm, Mr. Hawkes drives us down to see the Clegg boys, Norman and Damon.

What the Cleggs Did

Norman graduated from the Bristol School six years ago, worked on Colonel Green's estate in Dartmouth until he saved up a little money. Then he decided he wanted to utilize the knowledge he had gained in his own behalf and go into the turkey raising business.

"To tell you the truth," says Norman, "I only had $250 when we came down here, but my mother and father sold their place in the city and we went in together. We remodeled the house, did a lot of the work ourselves, and we put a fireplace in because we had always wanted one.

"We borrowed $500 from Producer's Credit, that's the Federal agency for short term farm loans, you know, we put it into turkeys. We paid off $250 the first six months and the balance within 10 months. In addition, we have retired $2,000 debt off the place. When my brother finishes the course he is taking on cultivating field crops we will grow our own feed and should profit all the more."

This problem of feed is one of the prime questions New England farmers face. Much of the land, and the climate, is not as good for grain crops as the Middle West, and Canada. Raising field crops requires more time and more help than most part-time farmers can give. Even the full-time farmer in many cases is discouraged about trying to grow grain. When the feed salesman comes along with a good price, therefore, it is easy for the farmer to place his order and be done with it.

Has Good Ducks

Take the case of Elmer Wood of North Dighton to illustrate the point. Elmer has 8,000 ducks.

He buys feed for them. Just now, and for some time past, in fact, the cost of buying feed and raising the ducks has been a bit more than the deflated duck market brings Elmer. He must sell the ducks at a loss, or continue feeding them until the price goes up. Meantime the ducks are exhibiting wonderful appetites.

This, naturally, is a bit perturbing to Elmer. If he had his own grain fields it wouldn't be so bad. That's why such New England farm leaders as Gov. George D. Aiken of Vermont have been urging farmers to raise their own feed.

That advice could hardly apply in the case of Ted Ciaburi, however. Ted lives right in New Bedford. He has no farming acres. If you drive past his place all you see is a big gray mansion of the mansard roof age with a large stable beside it.

Mr. Hawkes drives in, and you hear music coming out the door of the stable. You look in and see an amazing thing.

Lay Eggs to Music

There are rows upon rows of small wire cages. Each has running water, an automatic feed box, a single hen, and a little printed card outside for penciled records of her laying. A time clock turns the lights on early in the morning, also a radio, and the chickens are kept busy 16 hours a day. The radio, Ted says, keeps them happy and they eat more with the music, hence produce more eggs.

The chickens are put in the cages as pullets, they remain two full years without ever leaving their narrow cells, unless the little cards tell an unsatisfactory story, in which case the delinquent hen is promptly replaced.

There has been some criticism of these "egg factories" from the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, but Ted insists the hens are happy, and recites their production records to prove it. Unfortunately, the hens can't speak for themselves. For Ted, however, the plant is ideal. The bottoms of the cages are inclined, so the egg rolls out to a little trough where he picks it up easily. He can distribute feed and clean the machine by 11 in the morning and have the rest of the day free. He hopes to enlarge his plant because the venture has proved profitable.

No longer are all farm boys' eyes focused on the big city. The depression has taught a lesson to many. They see the opportunities in the country. Take Don Peckham, who lives just outside New Bedford. His father has made poultry pay. The family lives in a home that few big-salaried city executives can equal, and Don is learning the intricacies of the egg business, expecting to stay in the poultry line.

FILENE'S

PINEHURST EXCLUSIVE

—a veiled felt beauty 9 out of 10 women can wear $5

It's small and yet has a bit of width suggested in its upsweeping Breton-like brim. Soft flowing veil for that dressy look. Black, brown, wine, laurel, gray, moss green, teal blue, headsizes 7—7⅛—7¼—7⅜—7½—7⅝—7¾.

Filene Pinehurst circle—second floor. Other hats $2.95 to $40.

BOSTON

Congratulations — Thanksgiving dinner had been served and the family had adjourned to the living room to make merry as best they could. Barbara, a small daughter, was not among those present. "Where's Barbara?" said her mother. "Oh," said an older brother, "she's out in the kitchen congratulating the cook!"

* * *

Conductor's Guests—"Two seats? Certainly, follow me please. Here you are madam?" Those were the phrases that fell—in courteous accents—on our startled ears the other day. Why "startled"? it may be asked. Well—because we heard them in a street car on Commonwealth Avenue—not in a movie. At each stop the conductor smiled welcomingly at new passengers and led them, personally, to seats.

* * *

"Yes, Ma'am"—The corner of Tremont and Stuart Streets is busy—but not too busy for passengers in a South Station-bound bus to appreciate the reason for a slight delay the other day.

A woman passenger, evidently a little confused as to her whereabouts, hurried up the aisle to the driver as he was about to start across the intersection. "Is this Tremont Street?" she enquired.

"Yes, Ma'am," he answered in friendly tone, stopping and swinging open the door again.

On the step the woman turned, holding the bus for another moment, "I wish," she remarked, "that all drivers were as courteous as you are."

* * *

"Token of Esteem"—A friend of ours has a new cook and houseman. One of the first things she informed the couple upon their arrival was that she hoped they take a personal interest in the family. Which they do, it seems. A few days ago this friend sat down to dinner only to find that directly in front of her plate was a beautiful rose. The table itself had been set in a most formal manner, but the rose reposed in a plain glass tumbler—obviously from the servant's kitchen—rather than a slender bud vase. Later on she thanked the houseman for his thought, much to his pleasure. But that was not to be the last of this last rose of summer, for for four days this rose was cut down and cared for in the butler's pantry, appearing only at meal times . . . a "tribute" in the same heavy glass tumbler!

British M.P. on Radio

A radio address by Alfred Edwards, Labor Member of Parliament, will be heard over Shortwave Station W1XAL at 5:30 p. m. today. His address is entitled "Some Thoughts on Peace." Euclides Goulart da Costa, Portuguese Consul in Boston, will commemorate Portugal's "Independence Day" in a special worldwide radiocast over W1XAL tomorrow at 7 p. m.

James Roosevelt Insurance Case To Go to Court

Arthur D. Cronin, Boston insurance broker who charges he lost $35,000 in commissions when an $850,000 insurance account that he obtained from a Boston bank was turned over to a firm with which James Roosevelt was connected, will carry his claim to a justice of the Suffolk Superior Court in an attemp to overrule the adverse report of a court auditor, it was learned today.

The 38-page report, filed yesterday by F. Denalo Putnam, auditor, after five months' consideration of the evidence, held that Mr. Cronin was "not entitled to recover" in his suit against the National Shawmut Bank, that he was not "wrongfully deprived" of commissions as there was no agreement between him and the Bank.

The plaintiff alleges that he had been employed by the Bank in 1933 to obtain insurance coverage for them, and that he had spent several months to obtain a proposal similar to the one finally accepted.

One of the principal reasons, according to Mr. Putnam, why the bank did not accept the Cronin proposal was that Raymond Ilg, Vice-President, was a "close, personal friend of James Roosevelt." The auditor added, however, that the decision to give the account to Roosevelt's firm was made "with no hope or expectation of favors to the defendant."

Mr. Cronin, at the hearing before the auditor, reserved his right to a jury trial, but it is expected that he will carry his case to the State Supreme Court on whether, as a question of law, there is sufficient evidence to justify a finding in his favor.

Goossens Leads Symphony

The Arts in Boston

Eugene Goossens, director of the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, is guest conductor this week of the Boston Orchestra. For this seventh program of the season he chose the following works: Handel, Overture to the "Occasional" Oratorio; Schumann, "Carnaval," orchestrated by Rimsky-Korsakoff, Liadoff, Glazounoff, and Tchérepnin; Goossens, "Two Nature Poems"; Tchaikovsky, "Manfred Symphony, op. 58.

Mr. Goossens has stood on the Symphony Hall dais before, but his last appearance there was nearly nine years ago; hence we looked forward to his return. He occupies a distinguished place in the musical world, as composer and more particularly as conductor. As conductor he is businesslike, authoritative, there is no nonsense about him. His sparing use of the left hand is perhaps symbolic of his straightforward interpretations, as well as of his careful work in rehearsal.

As a program maker Mr. Goossens has odd fancies. Witness the strangely contrived list he submitted yesterday. The Handel and the Goossens items were listed as first performances "at these concerts," the Schumann orchestration as a first time in the United States. It is laudable to offer novelties to an experienced audience, but novelty in itself does not justify the inclusion of a composition. It may have been thought that the Handel Oratorio celebrating an escape from war or revolution was especially timely; unfortunately, the overture has all the features of the kind of music its title confesses it to be. The Adagio for oboe has a nostalgic charm, but the first two sections and the final march are commonplace.

Schumann's "Carnaval" was orchestrated for the use of the Diaghileff Ballet. (This is not the orchestration used by the present Monte Carlo Ballet Russe.) No doubt it was effective for its purpose. But why play this version in a concert hall? It sounds merely like piano music orchestrated. The instrumentation detracts from rather than adds to its beauties; it even emphasizes the fact that they are fading. Mr. Goossens's own Poems, "Pastoral" and "Bacchanal," are good examples of neo-Impressionist-Celtic Twilight music.

To cap all this with the "Manfred" Symphony seemed in advance the acme of recklessness in program making. But after what had gone before, the "Manfred" Symphony, with all its obvious faults, was very welcome. Byron's poem is one of the ultimate absurdities of the Romantic movement. Schumann succeeded in bringing out the worst in it. But Tchaikovsky was a great symphonic composer. He took the poem as a departing point, but he spoke with the voice of Tchaikovsky, not of Byron. Even the faults of the "symphony" are his, not Byron's. There is much of "1812" in it, something of the Fourth Symphony, a little forecasting of the Sixth, even something of "Swan Lake." You may laugh at the theme of Manfred wandering in despair, and at the theatricalities of the Finale. But forget the poem and listen to the music. You will be fascinated with the composition of the first movement, with the rhythmic variety of the Scherzo, with the sustained lyricism of the Pastorale.

The performance of the entire program was brilliant. Mr. Goossens clearly had the co-operation of the players, who made his task easy.

L. A. S.

Tullio Carminati
In "Great Lady," which closes tonight at the Plymouth.

Italian Liner Roma Scheduled For Boston Calls

Week-End Sailings

Transatlantic steamship lines, looking ahead to 1939, are drawing up schedules that appear to give the port of Boston a goodly share of calls by the big vessels. Week-end marine parades are to continue, with the bulk of the sailings of big liners to be on Saturdays and Sundays.

The Italian Line's 1939 program discloses an expansion of direct service from Boston to Europe, which will be maintained at fortnightly intervals throughout the year by the large palace ship Roma, and the luxury motorships Saturnia and Vulcania.

Representing in the aggregate the largest and fastest tonnage ever in regular service from this port, these de luxe boats give Boston a distinguished trans-Atlantic schedule, by assurance of Harold J. Feistel, Manager of the Boston office of the Line.

While other lines have not made 1939 schedules public as yet, port officials declare that tentative plans call for all the regular services to be maintained, and for special sailings to be arranged, as in recent years, by the Holland-America, Red Star, and French Lines.

The French Line plans to send the Paris to Boston for a sailing Aug. 11, largest French liner ever coming to Boston. This line also plans at least one other sailing from Boston, at the peak of the annual exodus of tourists to Europe. Port officials expect the Statendam to be routed to Boston again this next summer for a Holland-America Line sailing, and they look to the Red Star to send the Pennland and Westernland. Anchor Line schedules call for frequent Boston sailings. Cunard White Star, which has maintained regular service to Boston for almost a century, is to provide their usual frequent service.

The first sailing of the Italian Line's Roma for the year will be Jan 5. This 33,000-tonner still retains the distinction of being the largest and fastest ship ever to leave Boston on a regularly established trade route to Europe.

Cunard White Star has two liners due at Boston on Sunday. They are the Samaria, coming in from Liverpool, Belfast, and Greenock; and the Britannic, calling on the way to Cobh, Galway, and Liverpool, and leaving at 4:30 p. m. Also due are the American Importer, of the United States Lines, from Manchester, Liverpool, Belfast, and Glasgow.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing annoucements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Rhode Island

Providence—Friday, Dec. 2, 8:15 a. m., Saturday, Dec. 24, 1:15 p. m., WJAR, 890kc.

Christian Science Program

For Monday, Nov. 28

2:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Monday, Nov. 28

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc
	Shortwave	
3:00	W1XAL	15.25mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Animal Rescue League
OF BOSTON
51 Carver Street
36th Christmas Fair
COPLEY-PLAZA BALLROOM
Nov. 28, 10 A. M. to 9 P. M. Nov. 29, 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.
Luncheon 12 to 2 P. M. Tea 4 to 5:30 P. M.
We need your help! May we have it?

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	"Boston Hour"	Al Roth's Orchestra	Cosmopolitan Rhythms	Telegraphic report of	Sport reports
5:15	"Boston Hour"	Al Roth's Orchestra	Stamp program	Dartmouth - Stanford	Sport reports
5:30	Interview	Gray Gordon's Orch.	"Swingology": variety	football game	Sport reports
5:45	Eddie Duchin's Or.	Gray Gordon's Orch.	program	Telegraphic report of	Sport reports
6:00	News	News; weather; music	News Service	Dartmouth - Stanford	"The Monitor News"
6:15	L. Noble's Orch.	Spanish Revue; news	Eddie Casey, sports	football game from	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Sports comment	Football News	"Musical Rendezvous"	Palo Alto, Calif.	Sport reports
6:45	"Rhythm Revue"	Les Brown's Orchestra	Dramatization	Telegraphic report of	Harry De Angelis' Orch.
7:00	Commentator	"Message of Israel"	"Avalon Time": Red	Dartmouth - Stanford	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
7:15	"Swing Club"	"Message of Israel"	Foley, soloist; guests	football game from	Myles O'Malley's Orch.
7:30	Joe E. Brown;	"Jim's Question Bee"	Adrian Rollini's Orch.	Palto Alto, Calif.	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45	H. Sosnik's Orch.	"Jim's Question Bee"	"Lives of Great Men"	News Service	Freddie Greene's Orch.
8:00	'Johnny Presents':	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Tommy Riggs and Betty	"Press Time": newspaper game	"Sweet Music"
8:15	Russ Morgan's Or.	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Lou; L. Clinton's Or.	"Book Theater"	"Jungle Jim"
8:30	"Professor Quiz":	Original Play	Fred Waring and His	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	Boston Olympics-Valley-field hockey game
8:45	questions; answers	Original Play	Pennsylvanians		
9:00	"Drama Time"	National Barn Dance:	'Vox Pop': Parks Johnson, W. Butterworth	Hawaiian music	Boston Olympics-Valley-field hockey game
9:15	"Let's Dance"	Henry Burr; soloists;	"Hall of Fun": Frank	Hawaiian music	Boston Olympics-Valley-field hockey game
9:30	"Saturday Night	vocal groups; "Hoosier	Hodek's Orchestra	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	
9:45	Serenade"	Hot Shots"		Instrumental Trio	
10:00	Your Hit Parade:	NBC Symphony Or-	Dick Gasparre's Orch.	Bob Hardy's Orchestra	Boston Olympics-Valley-field hockey game
10:15	vocalists; quartet;	chestra: Arturo Tos-	Dick Gasparre's Orch.	Bob Hardy's Orchestra	
10:30	guests	canini, conductor	Phil Spitalny's Orch.	Colonel Merriwether's	Freddie Greene's Orch.
10:45	Ray Heatherton	NBC Symphony Or-	Phil Spitalny's Orch.	Minstrel Show	"The Monitor News"
11:00	Weather; news	chestra: Arturo Tos-	News Service	Concert orchestra	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
11:15	Sports; music	canini, conductor	Weather Service	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Harry De Angelis' Orch.
11:30	Charles Baum's Or.	News; weather	Morning service from	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	"Front Page Drama"
11:45	Charles Baum's Or.	"Ink Spots"	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Hal Kemp's Orchestra	"Day's End"

Sunday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
8:00	Sunday Morning	Peerless Trio	Organ recital	Dudley Radio Carollers:	
8:15	Prelude	Instrumental Trio	Organ recital	mixed chorus; speaker	
8:30	'Uncle Elmer's Song	"Tone Pictures"	Four Showmen; quartet	"Musical Album"	
8:45	Circle	Tone Pictures; weather	News Service	"Musical Album"	
9:00	Organ Loft	"Coast-to-Coast on a	Weather Service	"Sunday Morning Serenade": recording	Religious service
9:15	Music; news	Bus"; children's prgrm	Tom Terris, talk	"Sunday Morning Serenade": recording	Religious service
9:30	"Wings Over Jordan"	"Coast-to-Coast on a	"Melody Moments";	"Sunday Morning Serenade": recording	Concert orchestra
9:45		Bus"; children's prgrm	salon orchestra		Concert orchestra
10:00	Church of the Air	Time; Russian Melodies	"Uncle Bob"; children's	"Melody Market"	"Operatic Airs"
10:15	Church of the Air	Russian melodies	variety program	"Melody Market"	Religious service
10:30	Aubade for Strings	"Aloha Land"	"Music and American	Tremont Temple Baptist Church service	Religious service
10:45	Aubade for Strings	Studio program	Youth"; youth sing		"Old-Time Songs"
11:00	Service from Old	News; weather; Journal	Morning service from	Tremont Temple Baptist Church service	Dramatization
11:15	South Church	"Neighbor Nell"	Cathedral of St. Paul		"Music in the Modern Manner"
11:30	Service from Old	"Southernaires"; quar-	Morning service from	Tremont Temple Baptist Church service	
11:45	South Church	tet	Cathedral of St. Paul		The Italian Hour
12:00	News Service	Radio City Opera Se-	Clotilda Zappala, so-	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:15	Hawaiian Music	ries: Gounod's "Faust";	prano; organist	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:30	'Male and Female'	vocalists and orches-	University of Chicago	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
12:45	"Gems of Melody"	tra	Round Table	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
1:00	Beacon St. Window	"Great Plays":	Religious program	"Musical Gems"	Portuguese Hour
1:15	Piano Club	"Othello"	Religious program	"Musical Gems"	Portuguese Hour
1:30	Yugoslavian 20th	"Great Plays":	News Service	Lutheran Hour	Portuguese Hour
1:45	anniversary	"Othello"	"Chats About Dogs"	Lutheran Hour	Portuguese Hour
2:00	"Americans All—	"Magic Key": Symphony	"Dime-a-Month" Club	"Let's Go Back to the	"Voice of Israel"
2:15	Immigrants All"	Orchestra, direction of	"Dime-a-Month" Club	Bible"; talk; music	"Voice of Israel"
2:30	Commentators on	Frank Black; Gertrude	Broadcast from Canada	"The Lamplighter"	"Voice of Israel"
2:45	Sports	Lawrence; others	"The Kidoodlers"	News Service	"Voice of Israel"
3:00	New York Philhar-	"Dog Heroes" sketch	"Sunday Drivers"; va-	Drama and music	Dance music
3:15	monic - Symphony,	B. McKinley, baritone	riety program	Drama and Music	Dance music
3:30	John Barbirolli,	"Second Guessers":	"Court of Human Rela-	"People's Rally"	Lincoln Quintette
3:45	conducting	sport program	tions": drama	"People's Rally"	"Cottage Hawaiians"
4:00	New York Philhar-	"National Vespers"	"Rangers' Serenade":	Religious Hour	String Trio
4:15	monic - Symphony,	"National Vespers"	variety show	Religious Hour	Sunday Musicale
4:30	John Barbirolli,	News; talk	"The Shadow": drama-	Religious Hour	Glen Allen's Music
4:45	conducting	"Music Graphs"	tization	Religious Hour	Glen Allen's Music
5:00	Buddy Clark's Sun-	Metropolitan Opera au-	"Uncle Ezra": comedy	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
5:15	day Supplement	ditions	skit with music	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
5:30	"Ben Bernie and	Vocal Trio	Paul Wing's Spelling	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
5:45	"All the Lads"	Federal Housing talk	Bee	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
6:00	"Silver Theater":	"Concert Hall of the	"Four Stars Tonight":	Jan Garber's Orch.	Dance music
6:15	Ginger Rogers	Air"	Adrian O'Brien, tenor	Jan Garber's Orch.	Gospel songs
6:30	"Laugh Liner":	"On With the Dance"	News Service	"Show of the Week":	Dramatization
6:45	Billy House; orch.	News commentator	Variety songs	Ray Perkins; orchestra	Dramatization
7:00	'People's Platform':	Network program	Jack Benny Program:	News Service	"Scheherazade"
7:15	informal discussion	Network program	vocalist; orchestra	Hal Kemp's Orchestra	"Scheherazade"
7:30	"Passing Parade":	"Sunday Night at Seth	"Bandwagon": Frankie	Dick Barrie's Orchestra	"Scheherazade"
7:45	John Nesbett	Parker's"	Masters' Orchestra	Dick Barrie's Orchestra	"Scheherazade"
8:00	"Mercury Theater	Network program	Don Ameche; Edgar Ber-	Bach Cantata: soloists;	Broadcast from Casa
8:15	of the Air" pre-	"Out of the West"	gen; Nelson Eddy, bari-	chorus; orchestra	Manana
8:30	sents "Clarence"	"Out of the West": va-	tone; Dorothy Lamour;	"Say It With Words"	Variety program
8:45	Mercury Theater	riety program	Henry Fonda	with Funk and Prescott	Variety program
9:00	Sunday Evening	The Ghost of Tronjolly:	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Five Star Final":
9:15	Hour: Symph. Or-	C. Boyer; P. Patterson	Round"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	dramatizations
9:30	chestra; Elisabeth	Walter Winchell	"American Album of	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Studio program
9:45	Rethberg, soprano	Irene Rich; sketch	Familiar Music"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Studio program
10:00	Robert Benchley's	Richard Himber's Orch.	Horace Heidt's Orches-	"Good Will Hour"	Good Will Hour
10:15	Variety Program	Richard Himber's Orch.	tra; vocalists	"Good Will Hour"	Good Will Hour
10:30	"Headlines and By-	"Cheerio"; talk; music	Col. Frederick Palmer	"Good Will Hour"	Good Will Hour
10:45	lines"	"Cheerio"; talk; music	Dick Todd, songs	"Good Will Hour"	Good Will Hour
11:00	News; music	News; weather; music	News Service	Hockey game	Commentator
11:15	Count Basie's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Weather reports	Hockey game	Dance Music
11:30	Pendarvis Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Mal Hallett's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45	Pendarvis Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Mitchell Ayres' Orch.	"Day's End"

Monday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
11:00	Jean Abbey	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	Studio interview	Speaker
11:15	Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade": sketch	"Lorenzo Jones"	Hillbilly group	Jean Harper, songs
11:30	"Big Sister": play	Weather; music	"Young Widder Brown"	"Melody Strings"	Cooking School
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. Stidger	"The Road of Life"	Girl's Trio	News commentator
12:00	Commentator	News; music; Noonday	Organ recital	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	"Nancy James"	Revue; stocks	"The O'Neills": sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," songs	Italian string music	Music; forecast
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Song Shoppers"	Italian string music	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	National Farm Hour	Yankee News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	Dramatic sketch	Farm Radio News	"Let's Talk It Over"	Garden Club	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	"Road of Life"	Music; talk	Marjorie Mills Hour	Pauline Alpert, pianist	"Today's Travelers"
1:45	"The Day Is Ours"	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Voice of Experience"	John Carlton, songs
2:00	News Service	"Betty and Bob"	"Musical Roundup"	"Two on a Shoestring"	"Classical Album"
2:15	"Piano Parade"	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	"As You Like It"	"Classical Album"
2:30	"American School	"Valiant Lady"	Concert Internationale	Lana and orchestra	Studio talk
2:45	of the Air"	Hymn recital	Concert Internationale	"Treasures in Melody"	Organ recital
3:00	Curtis Institute of	Rochester Civic Orches-	"Mary Marlin"	City Hall Interviews	Sport reports
3:15	Music Hour	tra Matinee Concert;	"Ma Perkins": sketch	"Concert Hall"	Sport reports
3:30	Curtis Institute of	G. F. Harrison, cond.	"Pepper Young"	"Buckeye Four"	Sport reports
3:45	Music Hour	Weather; news	"The Guiding Light"	"Reminiscing"	Sport reports
4:00	Community Bulletin	Livestock Show	"Backstage Wife"	"Hits and Encores"	Jerry Baker, songs
4:15	Patterns in Swing	Annette King, songs	"Stella Dallas": drama	"Midstream": sketch	Sport reports
4:30	C. Hector's music	"Club Matinee": variety	"Vic and Sade": sketch	"Memory Lane"	Sport reports
4:45	Glee Club	"Club Matinee"; news	"Girl Alone": sketch	"Memory Lane"	Sport reports
5:00	"The Boston Hour"	Dance interlude	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15	"The Boston Hour"	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family": drama	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30	Interviews	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	Circus sketch	Tom Mix	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Dad and Junior"	"Reading the Comics"
6:00	News	News; weather; music	Yankee News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	"Howie Wing": sk.	Dance Revue	Eddie Casey, sports	Dinner Concert	Italian review
6:30	Sports comment	Dance music	Voice of New England	Dinner Concert	Sport reports
6:45	Rhythm Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Roundup"	"The Johnson Family"	Harry de Angelis' Or.
7:00	Amer. Folk Singers	'Alias Jimmy Valentine':	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
7:15	"Lum and Abner"	dramatization	Edwin C. Hill	Morrie Brennan's Or.	"Five Star Final"
7:30	Eddie Cantor; Va-	"No Talent Wanted"	'Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45	riety program	"Science on the March"	'Leaders in Dance Time'	dramatic sketch	Freddie Greene's music
8:00	Hawaiian music	'Carson Robison and His	Al Pearce and His Gang:	"Lifetime Revue"	"The Wordcaster"
8:15	"Let's Waltz"	Buckaroos"	Carl Hoff's Orchestra	"Charioteers": quartet	Dramatization "Princess
8:30	Pick and Pat: com-	"Those We Love": dra-	Richard Crooks; or-	Ernie Fiorito's "Studies	of Song"
8:45	edy; soloists; orch.	matic serial	chestra; chorus	in Contrast"	Commentator
9:00	Radio Theater: "In-	"Boredom" by Budd	Phil Spitalny's Orches-	Nye Mayhew's Orch.	Round Table Confer-
9:15	terference," with	"Boredom" by Budd	tra; D. Thompson	Nye Mayhew's Orch.	ence
9:30	L. Howard, H.	Network program	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	WOR Symphony Orches-	Amateur hour
9:45	Marshall, others	Network program	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	tra	Amateur hour
10:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	"True or False"	Marek Weber's Orch.	"Famous First Facts"	Amateur hour
10:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.	"True or False"	soloists; quartet	"Famous First Facts"	Amateur hour
10:30	"Tango Time"	National Radio Forum	Eddie De Lange's Orch.	Henry Weber's "Pageant	Harry De Angelis' Orch.
10:45	Musical program	National Radio Forum	Eddie De Lange's Orch.	of Melody"	"The Monitor News"
11:00	Weather; news	News; weather; music	News Service	"Latin Quarter Queries"	Pete Herman's Orch.
11:15	Sports; music	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	"Latin Quarter Queries"	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
11:30	C. Calloway's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Joe Manzanares' Orch.	Jack Melvin's Orch.
11:45	C. Calloway's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Joe Manzanares' Orch.	Jack Melvin's Orch.

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SECOND FLOOR—STORE FOR MEN

BOSTON

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est)	700,000
Previous day	806,620
1938 volume to date	266,230,166
1937 volume to date	377,511,475

Market Generally Soft and Trading Lacks Momentum

NEW YORK, Nov. 26 (AP)—Buyers generally gave a cold shoulder to the stock market today and leading issues backed down fractions to more than two points.

There were a few isolated weak spots as well as a number of fairly strong performers.

Dealings, slow at the opening, failed to pick up any momentum near the final hour.

Among the conspicuous sliders was Transamerica which fell nearly 3 to a new year's low following announcement the SEC would hold public hearings to determine the advisability of delisting the company's stock on charges of "false and misleading" registration statements.

Dunhill, strong yesterday, was subjected to profit taking and lost nearly 2. Others a shade under water included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, U. S. Rubber, Douglas Aircraft, Anaconda, du Pont, Great Northern and Loew's.

Homestake and Alaska Juneau edged forward, along with United Aircraft, Public Service of N. J., J. C. Penney, Woolworth and American Telephone.

Bonds and commodities were moderately irregular.

Bonds Generally Lower

The general run of active bonds sought lower levels in today's market, although buyers were available at fractionally lower levels and scattered issues displayed independent strength.

Chief among the latter group were Chicago, Burlington & Quincy refunding 5s, up 1 at 94, Brooklyn City Railroad 5s, up 1½ at 54, and Marion Steam Shovel 6s, up 2 at 85. Other corporate loans fractionally higher included Shell Union Oil 3½s, Loew's 3½s, and International Telephone 5s.

Losing small amounts were a long list of railroad loans as well as a liberal sprinkling of industrials and utilities. Included were: Youngstown Sheet & Tube 4s, Northern Pacific 4s, Southern Railway 4s, Utilities Power & Light 5s, Walworth 4s, Armour 4s, St. Paul 5s, and Commonwealth Edison 3½s.

U. S. Governments kept in the background with only a half dozen or so issues traded in at the start of the final hour. Minor losses were in the majority.

Rumanian Monopolies Institute 7s, an inactive issue, dropped 4 points to 20 on light turnover. Other foreign dollar loans losing ground included Panama 5s and Brazil 6½s. German Government issues were steadier.

Wheat Values Drop To a 6-Year Low

CHICAGO, Nov. 26 (AP)—December wheat fell ⅝ cents early today to a low unequalled in six years as the wheat market continued to be depressed by selling of contracts which became deliverable next week.

Opening ¼ off to ⅝ up, December 61¼-⅜, May 63⅞-½, all wheat contracts held near this range. Corn started unchanged to ¼ higher, December 47⅝, May 51⅝-¾.

Market Opinion

Hornblower & Weeks, New York —Until a normal rebound in prices does occur, thereby providing a test point for the subsequent action of the market, any attempt to predict the likely form in which the corrective movement may terminate would appear out of the question.

Business Personals

A. George Gilman, President of the Malden Savings Bank and President of the Savings Bank Association of Massachusetts, has been elected vice president of the savings division of the American Bankers Association at the annual convention in Houston, Texas. Mr. Gilman has long been prominent in savings bank circles in Massachusetts.

Soucy, Swartswelter & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, announce the association with them of Joseph Bradford Hardon. Mr. Hardon leaves the Boston office of Hayden, Stone & Co., with which he has been associated since 1905, to accept this new position where he will continue the work of salesman and statistician which he previously carried on in his former connection.

Charles B. Kirkham, president of the Kirkham Engineering & Manufacturing Corporation, manufacturers of aircraft parts, announced at the annual stockholders' meeting, that Oliver H. Payne of the law firm of De Forest, Cullom & Elder had been elected chairman of the board and that the following new directors were elected; Raymond V. V. Miller of Robinson, Miller & Co., Inc., and John Ritchie Boyd, Charles B. Kirkham, Robert Simon, Richard C. DuPont and Gilbert C. Greenway, III, were re-elected members of the board.

F. J. Young & Co., Inc., New York, announces the election as vice-president, of Paul S. Kerfoot, until recently president of Kerfoot & Company, Chicago, Ill., and St. Paul, Minn. Mr. Kerfoot is now located in New York.

Bank of France Statement

PARIS, Nov. 24 (AP)—Bank of France statement as of Nov. 19 (in millions of francs): Gold reserve 87,264, increase 31,456; balances abroad 862, increase 126; negotiable bills bought in France 1,403, increase 131; advances against securities 2,971, decrease 23; discounted commercial bills: France 10,576, decrease 727; temporary advances to state 29,627, decrease 27,506; circulation 107,348, decrease 1,423; total credit to current account 37,784, increase 11,797; 30-day advances against government securities 2,051, decrease 220. Ratio of gold to sight liabilities 60.13 per cent, compared with 41.11 last week. Rate of discount 2 per cent. (Lowered to 2½ per cent on Nov. 24).

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
61	36⅛	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	43	59¾	59½	59¾	+ ¼
123¾	119½	Abbott Lab pf (4½)	1	123¾	123¾	123¾	Oct 31
53	38	Adams Steel (1)	2	47	47	47	Nov 21
13⅜	6¼	Adams Exp (.10e)	13	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
24	14½	Adams-Millis (1¼e)	1	22	22	22	Nov 25
30	16⅝	Addressog (1.40)	1	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
67⅞	40	Air Reduction (1a)	1	62½	62½	62½	—1¼
1⅝	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
13⅜	8¼	Alaska Juneau (.60a)	63	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ¼
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	15	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
17⅜	5½	Alleghany pf xw	2	13	13	13	Nov 25
17⅞	6¼	Alleghany pf $30 ww	2	14⅜	14	14	
17¼	8	Alleghany pf $40 ww	1	12	12	12	— ½
21½	7¾	Alleghany pf pf	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	Nov 21
29¾	14⅝	Allegheny-Lud Steel	21	25⅜	24⅜	24⅝	—1⅜
14¼	4½	Allen Industries	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Nov 23
97	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	2	184	182	183	—3
12⅜	7	Allied Kid (½)	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
14⅞	8⅛	Allied Mills (1⅝e)	1	13½	13½	13½	— ¼
13½	4½	Allied Stores	21	12	11½	11½	— ½
70¼	38	Allied St pf (5)	2	65¼	65	65	• ¼
55⅜	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (1⅛)	14	48⅜	47	47⅛	—1⅜
20	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	2	18½	18⅛	18⅛	Nov 23
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	4	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
24	10	Amal Leather pf	1	20	20	20	Nov 23
78	55	Amerada Corp (2)	2	71⅜	71¼	71¼	— ¼
28½	23	Am Ag Ch Del	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	Nov 23
23⅛	10	Am Bank Note(.80e)	7	18⅛	18	18	
14⅜	6¾	Am Bosch	15	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	— ½
52	23¼	Am Brake Shoe(¾e)	3	47½	45¾	45¾	—2¾
105⅛	70¾	Am Can (4)	6	99⅛	98¾	98¾	— ¾
176½	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	1	175	175	175	
34⅝	12⅜	Am Car & Fdy	8	30	29	29	—1⅜
57¾	27	Am Car pf (2½e)	1	48	48	48	—1
23¾	9½	AmChain&Cbl (.70e)	9	21⅞	21	21	— ¾
115	89½	Am Ch & Cbl pf (5)	1	115	115	115	Nov 15
125	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	124	124	124	Nov 23
9⅞	4½	Am Colortype	3	8⅜	8	8	— ⅛
15	9	Am Coml Alcohol	8	13⅜	13	13	— ⅝
18¾	8¼	Am Crystal Sugar	5	12	11⅞	11⅞	Nov 25
6⅜	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	4	4½	4½	4½	
7¼	4	Am European	1	7½	7¼	7¼	Nov 14
5¼	2¼	Am & For Power	28	3½	3⅜	3½	
207⅜	10	Am & F P $6 pf	1	13	13	13	— ¼
25¼	13½	Am & F P $7 pf	2	17	17	17	Nov 25
12¾	5½	Am & F P 2 pf	2	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅝
15	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	2	14½	14⅜	14½	Nov 25
5⅞	2	Am Hide & Leather	5	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
36	12	Am Hide & L pf	2	32¼	32¼	32¼	—1⅝
44¾	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	43¼	43¼	43¼	— ¼
2¼	1¼	Am Ice	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
20¼	13⅜	Am Ice pf (1¾e)	8	13⅞	13½	13½	— ¼
8⅜	4⅛	Am International	2	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
29⅜	12⅜	Am Locomotive	6	26	25⅛	25⅛	—1⅛
79	44	Am Locomot pf	1	71	71	71	—1
17⅜	10	Am M & Fdy (.80)	4	15⅝	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	3	4¼	4⅛	4¼	Nov 23
45	23	Am Metal (¾e)	4	38½	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅝
122	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	122	122	122	Nov 23
7½	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	14	5⅞	5½	5½	— ⅜
47⅜	19	Am P & L $6 pf (3k)	1	41	41	41	Nov 25
41½	16⅛	Am P&L $5 pf(2½k)	4	34¼	34	34	— ⅝
19⅛	9	Am Rad & St S	21	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜	— ¼
24½	13½	Am Roll Mill	26	21⅛	20⅝	20¾	— ⅜
80¾	53	Am Roll Mill pf	1	73¾	73¾	73¾	Nov 25
20⅞	14¾	Am Saf Razor (1.60)	6	16½	16	16	— ¾
23½	7⅛	Am Seating	5	19¼	18⅜	18⅜	—1¼
38⅜	28⅛	Am Smelt & R(2¼e)	21	51½	50	50⅛	—1⅛
139	103	Am Smelt & R pf(7)	4	138	137	138	+ ¼
61⅛	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	60	60	60	Nov 22
38	15⅜	Am Steel Fdrs	14	33½	31¼	31⅜	—1⅞
11⅜	6⅛	Am Stores	1	9½	9½	9½	— ¼
19	1	Am Stove (.20e)	1	16½	16½	16½	Nov 18
31	20	Am Sugar Ref	5	23¾	23¼	23¼	— ¾
117⅛	99½	Am Sugar pf (7)	17	104	104	104	Nov 25
20½	12⅜	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	Nov 22
150	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	3	148¼	148	148	+ ⅛
88¼	58	Am Tobacco (5)	2	83⅜	83	83	Nov 25
91⅜	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	3	85¾	85	85	—1
151¼	130	Am Tob pf (6)	1	150	150	150	Nov 17
9½	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	5	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
16⅛	6	Am Water Wks	10	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
91	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	86½	86½	86½	Nov 18
7⅜	3¼	Am Woolen	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
45	23⅜	Am Woolen pf	2	37⅜	37½	37½	— ⅝
9⅜	4⅜	Am Zinc L&S	31	7¾	7	7	— ⅝
43	25	Am Zinc pr pf		43	43	43	Nov 9
42⅛	21	Anaconda (½e)	61	34¾	33½	33½	—1¼
64¾	29	Anacon W & C	1	64	64	64	Nov 18
11½	10¾	Anchor H Gl (.30e)	5	17¾	17	17½	Nov 22
41¾	10	Andes Copper (¼e)	2	16	16	16	Nov 23
4½	2	A P W Paper	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Nov 21
31½	20	Arch-Dan-M (1¼e)	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	Nov 25
103⅞	82	Armour Del pf (7)	1	102½	102½	102½	Nov 19
7	3⅞	Armour Ill	10	5½	5⅜	5½	— ⅛
72	28¼	Armour Ill pr pf	3	45	45	45	Nov 25
94½	60	Armour Ill pf	2	57	57	57	Nov 7
53¼	24¼	Armstrong Cork	4	52½	51¼	51¼	—1⅛
13	5½	Arnold Const (⅝e)	5	12½	12	12½	Nov 25
8¾	2½	Artloom Corp	1	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅜
12⅝	4	Assd Dry Goods	12	11⅜	10⅜	10¾	— ⅛
75	62	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	Nov 15
73½	56	Assd D G 2 pf	1	63	63	63	Nov 15
39½	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	37	37	37	
44⅝	22¼	Atch T & S F	23	38¾	37½	37½	—1⅛
72	40	Atch T & S F pf	6	62¾	62	62¾	—1
29⅞	14	Atl Coast L (1½g)	9	25⅜	25	25	— ⅜
14½	8¼	Atl G & W Indies	1	11	11	11	Nov 21
14½	6¾	Atl G & W In pf	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Nov 21
27⅜	17¾	Atl Refining (2)	12	22⅜	22½	22½	— ½
109¼	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	108¼	108¼	108¼	Nov 22
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (¾e)	12	8	8	8	
48½	38⅝	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	45½	45½	45½	Nov 23
68	36	Atlas Powder (2¾e)	3	66½	66½	66½	+ ½
8	4½	Atlas Tack	1	8	8	8	Nov 17
2½	2½	Auburn Auto	4	4	4	4	
3¾	2	Aust Nichols	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
7½	2½	Aviation Cor(.18½e)	137	7⅜	7	7¼	— ¼

B

15⅛	5	Bald Loco ct	3	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅜
11	4	Balt & Ohio	21	7½	6⅞	7	— ¼
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	4	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅜
36	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	3	30½	30½	30½	+ ⅜
23¾	12⅛	Barber Asphalt	3	20¼	19⅜	19½	— ¾
14	5	Barker Bros	2	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
21⅜	10⅛	Barnsdall Oil (1)	16	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	— ¼
21		Bayuk Cigar (¾a)	4	19½	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
19¼	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	1	17	17	17	— ⅜
102	90½	Bea Cream pf ww (5)	1	99	99	99	Nov 10
115⅜	94½	Beech-Nut Pack(4a)	1	115¾	115½	115¾	Nov 22
38⅜	28⅛	Belding-Hem (.80e)	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
35	7¾	Belg N R pf (3.30e)	1	71¼	71¼	71¼	Nov 4
25⅜	8⅝	Bendix Aviation	3	23¾	22¾	22⅝	—1⅛
20¾	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (1¾e)	3	20½	20	20	
56	26⅞	Best & Co (2.32½e)	2	52½	51½	51½	—1½
77⅝	39¾	Beth Steel	12	73⅝	71½	71⅝	—2
18⅛	12¾	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	6	17½	17⅜	17⅜	Nov 25
114⅞	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	5	113	112½	113	Nov 25
29¾	17½	Bigelow-Sanford	1	25½	25½	25½	— ¼
24½	9¾	Black & Decker (⅛e)	3	22	21½	21½	Nov 22
19¾	10½	Blaw-Knox	7	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅝
35½	19	Boeing Airplane	43	32⅜	30¾	31⅝	—1⅝
30½	15⅜	Bohn Al & Brass	1	26	26	26	+ ½
14¼	9	Bond Stores	1	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	Nov 25
19⅝	15	Borden Co (1e)	21	17½	16½	17⅛	+ ⅜
36⅝	16½	Borg-Warner (¾e)	16	31⅜	31	31	— ⅝
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	
28	14	Bower Roll Bear	9	25½	25	25	— ½
8⅝	4	Brewing Corp (¼e)	3	6	6	6	
14½	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	15	13⅜	12⅞	13⅛	— ¼
37⅜	12¾	Briggs Mfg (½e)	21	31½	30½	30½	—1¼
40¼	20	Briggs & Strat(2¼e)	2	38	38	38	Nov 18
42¾	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	10	42	41¾	41¾	Nov 23
2¾	1½	Bklyn & Qu Trans	4	2½	2½	2½	
12	3⅜	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	5	11	10½	10½	— ½
14⅛	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	24	14	13⅝	13⅞	— ⅝
42¾	16¾	Bklyn-M Tr pf	8	42¼	41⅛	41⅜	—1
23⅜	10⅛	Bklyn Un Gas	2	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	
41	27¾	Brown Shoe (1¾e)	8	33⅝	33	33	Nov 21
14½	5½	Brunswick-Bal (½e)	1	14¼	13½	13½	— ½
13½	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	4	11½	11¼	11½	+ ¼
7¾	3¼	Budd Mfg	15	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅜
7¾	3¼	Budd Wheel	2	5	4⅞	4⅞	Nov 25
25¾	13¼	Bullard Co	5	22	22	22	— ½
39	15½	Bullova Watch (3e)	4	35	34½	34½	— ½
16⅜	6¼	Burling Mills (1)	10	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅝
22¼	14½	Burr Add Mach(½e)	6	18⅞	18½	18¾	+ ¼
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	4	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
10	5⅝	Butler Bros	4	8	8	8	
24	16⅜	Butler Bros pf (1½)	2	21	21	21	Nov 22
5	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
15⅜	6	Byers (AM) Co	6	13	12½	12½	— ½
22	13	Byron Jackson(1¼e)	3	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅝

C

24½	15½	Calif Packing (1¼a)	5	21	20¼	20¼	—1¼
51	43	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49	49	49	Aug 30
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
10⅜	5¼	Calumet & Hec (¼e)	3	8¾	8½	8½	— ⅛
20½	8⅝	Campbell Wyant	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
19½	12½	Can Dry G Ale (¼e)	8	18⅝	17¾	17¾	— ¾
8⅛	5	Canadian Pacific	53	6	5¾	5¾	— ¼
42	21	Cannon Mills (1½e)	1	35¼	35¼	35¼	— ⅛
8¾	4½	Capital Ad A	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Nov 25
22½	12⅜	Carpenter Stl (.30e)	4	19½	19½	19½	
4½	2½	Carriers&Gen (.15e)	2	3¾	3⅝	3¾	Nov 25
107½	62½	Case (JI) Co (5e)	7	90½	89¾	89¾	— ¾
58	29⅝	Caterpil Tractor (2)	9	47½	45½	45½	—2⅜
106⅜	100½	Caterp Tract pf (5)	1	103	103	103	Nov 10
26⅜		Celanese Corp	3	23⅛	22⅜	22⅜	—1
96	82	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	96	96	96	Nov 21
16⅛	13½	Celotex Corp (new)	6	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
28	19½	Cent Aguirre (1½)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ¼
5⅝	2	Cent Foundry	4	4⅝	4½	4½	— ¼
14	7	Cent R R N J	1	9	9	9	Nov 16
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sug	3	6½	6¼	6¼	Nov 25
6⅜	3¼	Century Rib M	2	4½	4½	4½	Nov 25
59¼	26¼	Cerro de Pas (4)	6	47¾	47	47	—1¼
12½	4½	Certain-teed Prod	3	10	10	10	— ¼
33¼	18	Champ Pap & F	5	30½	29½	29½	—1
12¾	6	Checker Cab	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Nov 18
38½	22	Ches & Ohio (2e)	12	33½	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅜
89	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	2	81½	88	88	Nov 25
48½	27½	Ches Corp (4.70e)	2	40	39½	39½	— ⅜
1¼	½	Chi & E Ill	3	½	½	½	Nov 25
4	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Nov 18
1¼	¾	Chi & N West	7	¾	¾	¾	Nov 25
5¼	2	Chi & N West pf	3	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
1¼	¼	Chi Great West	10	⅝	⅝	⅝	
5⅜	2¼	Chi Great W pf	3	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
15⅞	8⅞	Chi Mail Order	1	13½	12½	12½	
2	¾	Chi M St P & P	5	⅝	⅝	⅝	Nov 25
1⅞	¾	Chi M St P & P pf	4	1	⅞	⅞	Nov 25
19	6⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	3	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅝
39¾	22	Chi Pn T ev pf (3)	1	37½	37½	37½	Nov 21
47	37⅝	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	+ ⅜
1¼	⅛	Chi Rock Is & Pac	3	½	½	½	
2½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	2	1	1	1	— ⅛
3	1⅛	C R I & Pac 7% pf	2	1¾	1½	1¾	+ ¼
12¾	8	Chi Yell Cab (1)	1	10½	10½	10½	Nov 25
19¼	12	Chick Cot Oil (⅝e)	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅜
13½	3¼	Childs Co	2	12½	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅜

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
88½	38⅝	Chrysler Corp (2e)	60	81½	79	79	—2⅜
13½	7¾	City Ice & F (1.40e)	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
5½	2	City Stores	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Nov 25
28½	10⅝	Clark Equip (¾e)	1	24	24	24	Nov 19
30½	15½	Clev Graph Br (⅝e)	3	28	28	28	— ¼
60½	32½	Climax Molyb (.90e)	7	57⅜	55⅜	55⅜	—1½
25⅜	10½	Cluett Peabdy (.55e)	1	21¾	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
142⅜	106½	Coca-Cola (4⅝e)	1	133	133	133	— ½
61½	37½	Coca-Cola A (3)	11	60½	60½	60½	Nov 21
17	7½	Colgate-Palm (½a)	7	15	15	15	— ⅜
103½	78	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	2	102⅞	102¾	102⅞	— ⅛
39¾	13¼	Collins & Aik (1¼e)	4	32	31	31	—2¼
23⅞	9⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	1	20½	20½	20½	—1
22¾	13½	Col Br'cast A (1¼e)	14	17⅜	16⅝	16¾	Nov 25
22⅜	13	Col Br'cast B (1¼e)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
9⅞	5⅛	Col Gas & El	41	7⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
83	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	2	77	77	77	Nov 25
19	9	Col Pict vtc (2½⅞f)	2	16½	16¼	16¼	—1
38⅜	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	31	31	31	Nov 21
98½	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	5	95½	95½	95½	— ½
59⅞	23	Comi Credit (4)	16	57	56½	56⅝	+ ⅛
108⅛	84	Comi Cred pf (4¼)	1	108	107½	107½	Nov 25
64	31½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	15	60	59½	59⅜	— ¼
112½	90	Comi Inv cv pf (4¼)	1	108½	108½	108½	Nov 25
12¼	5⅞	Comi Solvents	8	10¼	9⅝	9⅝	— ½
2¼	1	Com'with & South	55	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
55⅜	25	Com & South pf (3)	1	47¾	47	47	—1
28	22½	Com'with Edis (1.60)	13	26⅜	26⅜	26⅝	+ ⅛
9½	3⅞	Conde Nast	2	7	6¾	7	Nov 23
29	15	Congoleum-Nairn	4	27	26⅝	26¾	— ⅛
8¾	6	Congress Cigar	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	Nov 25
26⅜	10½	Consol Aircraft (1e)	31	26	24½	24¾	—1¼
10⅜	4¼	Consol Cigar (⅜e)	1	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
34¼	17	Cons Edison (2)	14	30½	29⅞	29⅞	— ½
104	88⅞	Cons Edison pf (5)	2	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	+ ¼
2⅜	1	Consol Flim Ind	6	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
11¾	4½	Consol Flm Ix pf (1k)	1	11¼	11	11	— ⅛
3⅞	2⅞	Cons Laundries	1	6½	6¾	6⅝	— ⅛
10¾	7	Consol Oil (.80)	37	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
7½	2¼	Consol R R Cuba pf	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	Nov 22
5⅝	2¼	Consol'n Coal	1	4	4	4	
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	1	19	19	19	Nov 16
75⅜	78	Consum Pow pf(4½)	1	92½	92½	92½	—1
17¾	9¾	Container Corp	1	15	15	15	— ½
26⅞	8⅝	Cont Bak A	3	19¾	19¼	19¼	— ½
2¾	1¼	Cont Bak B	8	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
103½	65½	Cont Bak pf (8)	6	95	93⅞	95	Nov 25
49	36½	Cont Can (2e)	14	39	38	38	— ⅞
116	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	3	116	115	115	Nov 22
11⅞	6	Cont Diam Fiber	3	9¾	9¾	9¾	
36½	21¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	4	35⅞	35¼	35¼	— ½
17⅞	⅞	Cont Motors	76	92	1¾	1¾	
35¾

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
700	Aero Sup Mfg (1⅛e)	5¾	5½	5½
100	Air Assoc (.47½e)	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
600	Air Investors	3¼	3	3
100	Air Inv war	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Ala Pow $7 pf (7)	73	73	73
500	Alum Co Am	122	120¼	120½
600	Alum Ltd	140	139	139
600	Am Airlines	21	20½	20½
300	Am Beverage	1⅛	¾	¾
2000	Am Capital B	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	Am Cap pf (1k)	22	22	22
1000	Am Centrifugal	1¼	1¼	1¼
1300	Am Cyan B (.60)	27⅝	26⅝	26⅞
100	Am Gen	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
50	Am Gen $2 pf (2)	24¼	24¼	24¼
100	Am Laun Mch (.80)	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
100	Am Lt&T (1.20)	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
25	Am Mfg	15¾	15¾	15¾
200	Am Maracaibo	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	Am Meter	28½	28	28
200	Am Republics	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
100	Am Seal-Kap	5¼	5¼	5¼
1500	Am Superpow	¾	¾	¾
100	Am Superpow pf	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
100	Apex Elec (1½e)	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
1200	Arctur Rad Tube	¼	¼	¼
400	Ark Nat Gas	3	2⅞	2⅞
500	Ark Nat Gas A	3⅛	3	3
600	Ark Nat Gas pf	6	6	6
200	Ashland Oil&R	5	5	5
100	Asso G&El A	⅞	⅞	⅞
400	Atl Cst Fish	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
200	Atlas Ply	22½	22½	22½
4000	Aviation & Tran	3¾	3½	3½
50	Axton-Fis A	42¾	42	42
900	Baldwin Loco war	6¼	6	6
300	Basic Dolomite	6¾	6⅛	6¾
100	Bath Iron Wks	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
200	Beaunit Mills	5	4⅞	4⅞
400	Beech Aire	5	4¾	4¾
700	Bell Aire	26⅝	25½	26⅛
1200	Bellanca Aire	11	10¼	10¼
600	Bliss (E W)	12¼	11⅜	11⅜
100	Blue Rid cv pf (3h)	41½	41½	41½
100	Blumenthal (6)	9	9	9
100	Bowm-Bilt H	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200	Bowm Bilt H 2 pf	3¼	3¼	3¼
700	Breeze Corp	7⅞	7½	7½
1800	Brewst Aero (.30e)	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛
400	Bridgpt Mach	7½	7	7
50	Brill pf	27½	27½	27½
200	Brit Celan	¾	¾	¾
50	Brown Co pf	18	18	18
400	Brown Rubber	6⅜	6¼	6¼
100	Bunk Hill & S	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
200	Carib Syn	1	1⅛	1
400	Carnegie Met	⅛	⅛	⅛
400	Carrier Corp	19	18¾	18¾
200	Casco Prod (1½e)	16	16	16
2200	Catalin Am	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Cen Hud G&E (.80)	13½	13½	13½
100	Cen Oh Stl (¾e)	8½	8½	8½
75	Cen P&L pf (7)	87¼	87¼	87¼
25	Cen St El 6% pf	4½	4½	4½
100	Chamb M W St. (½e)	7¾	7¾	7¾
50	Chi Flex Shaft (4)	73	73	73
75	Childs pf	55½	54¾	54¾
800	Cities Service	7⅛	7	7
200	Cit Svc pf	39¾	39½	39½
50	Cit Svc P&L $7 pf	46	45	45
500	City Auto Stpg	7	6¾	6¾
200	Claude Neon Lts	1⅛	1	1⅛
100	Cleve El Illum	36	36	36
100	Cleve Tractr	53⅝	53⅜	53⅜
200	Clinch Coal	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
800	Colts P F Arms	86	84¼	84¼
300	Colum O&G	3⅛	3	3
900	Comwith & So war	⅛	⅛	⅛
50	Comm Pw&Lt 1 pf	29½	29	29
300	Campo Ch Mwtic (1)	16⅛	16	16
100	Cons Coppermin (¼e)	7¼	7¼	7¼
500	Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	71	70½	70½
200	Cons Gas Ut	12	12	12
50	Cons Mfg & S (1e)	61	61	61
200	Cons Stl Corp	6⅛	6	6
100	Cooper-Bess	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
700	Creole Pet (½a)	22⅝	22¼	22⅝
200	Crocker-Wh El M	7¾	7¾	7¾
200	Crocker-Wheeler	¾	¾	¾
100	Crown C Pet	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
100	Crown C Intl A (1)	9¾	9¾	9¾
50	Cuneo Press (2)	45	45	45
500	Darby Pet (½a)	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Det St Prod (1¼e)	30	30	30
100	Divco Twin Trk	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Dubilier Cond	1½	1½	1½
100	Durh Hos B	3¾	3¾	3¾
300	Duro-Test (.10e)	5	5	5
600	Eagle Pitch Ld	12½	12⅜	12⅜
50	East G&F6pf	13¼	13¼	13¼
4400	El Bond & Sh	10⅞	10¼	10⅜
200	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	64¾	64¾	64¾
400	El P&L war	4¼	4	4
100	Electropraphic (1)	10	10	10
100	Electrol (.40e)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Emsco D&Eq (.70e)	9½	9½	9½
100	Esquire-Cor (1.20a)	9½	9½	9½
600	Europ El deb rt	⅛	⅛	⅛
600	Fairchild Av (.15e)	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
100	Falstaff Brew (.60a)	7½	7½	7½
200	Ferro Enam	19¾	19½	19½
100	Fisk Rub	9¼	9¼	9¼
25	Fisk Rub pf (6)	74	74	74
300	Ford M Can A (1)	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
100	Fox (P) Brew (1a)	9¾	9¾	9¾
100	Frank Ray	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Frbedt G&M (.35e)	8½	8½	8½
10	Gen Out Adv pf (6)	77	77	77
100	Gen Tel (1)	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
200	Gen Tel pf (3)	48	48	48
10	Gen T&R pf A (6)	95¼	95¼	95¼
400	Glen Alden Coal (⅜e)	5¾	5¾	5¾
200	Godchaux Sug B	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
300	Grand Nat Films	⅛	⅛	⅛
1100	Gray Tel P S	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜
75	Gt Atl & P nv (4)	70¼	70¼	70¼
75	Gt At&P 1st pf (7)	124¾	124¾	124¾
200	Greenf T & D	7½	7¾	7½
100	Groc Str Prod	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
900	Grum Airc E (1½e)	19¼	18¼	18¼
700	Gulf Oil	40¼	39⅛	39⅛
100	Hazeltine (3)	29½	29½	29½
500	Hearn D Strs	6¾	6¼	6⅜
700	Hecla Min (.30e)	9⅜	9	9
100	Helena Rubin (¾e)	5	5	5
100	InterVitamin (.27½e)	4½	4½	4½
100	Ital Superpow A	⅜	⅜	⅜
200	Jacobs (F L)	4	4	4
200	Jones & Lau Stl	35	35	35
50	Ken-Rad T&L A	10	10	10
100	Kleinert (.40a)	8½	8½	8½
100	Knott Corp (.30e)	11¾	11¾	11¾
300	Lake Shore M (4)	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞
300	Lakey Fdy & M	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
100	Le Tourneau (1¼e)	29	29	29
100	Lehigh C&N (.10e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
1200	Leonard Oil Dev	⅜	⅜	⅜
1900	Line Material (.30e)	15½	15½	15½
50	Locke Stl Ch (1.40e)	13½	13½	13½
2100	Lockheed Airc	30	28⅜	28⅜
200	Lone Star Gas (.60e)	9¾	9¾	9¾
200	Long Is Ltg	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
75	Long Is L pf	28½	28½	28½
50	Long Is L pf B	24	24	24
200	Louis L&E (.40)	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Horn & Hard (1.40e)	35¼	35¼	35¼
1000	Humble Oil	67¾	67¼	67⅜
200	Hummel-Ross F	4	4	4
100	Huyler's Del	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Hygrade Fd	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Il Iowa Pow	4¼	4¼	4¼
200	Il Iowa Pow pf	20	19¾	19¾
1000	Imp Oil Ltd (½a)	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
100	Imp Oil reg (½a)	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
100	Ind Ter Ill A	1	1	1
100	Ind Ter Ill B	1	1	1
50	Ins Co N Am (2a)	67½	67½	67½
100	Int Hyd-El pf	18	18	18
1000	Int Pap & P gar	3¾	3¼	3¼
100	Internat Pet (11½a)	28	27⅞	27⅞
300	Inter 2Radio (⅛e)	11¾	11½	11½
100	Inter Util B	⅜	⅜	⅜
400	Majestic Rad & T	⅜	1	1
100	Mangel Strs	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Mapes Cons (2)	18½	18½	18½
200	Massey-Harris	6⅝	6½	6½
200	McWill Dredg	17½	17¼	17¼
100	Memph N G (.45e)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
100	Mesabi Iron	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Metrol Corp (.10e)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Mich Bumper	½	½	½
600	Michigan G&O	3	2⅞	3
3400	Mid St Pet A vtc	4¾	4¾	4¾
700	Mid St Pet B vtc	¾	¾	¾
100	Mid West Corp	6½	6½	6½
1000	Mid West war	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Midvale (5e)	103¼	102	102
800	Midwest Oil (1)	8½	8¼	8¼
100	Missouri Pub Svc	3½	3½	3½
200	Mock J Voeh (.70e)	14	13⅞	13⅞
200	Monogram Pict	1¾	1¾	1¾
10	Montg Ward A (2)	159¾	159¾	159¾
100	Montr LH&P (1½)	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
25	Moody Inv pf (2)	29½	29½	29½
600	Mount City Cop	6¾	6½	6½
300	Muskeg P Ring (⅜e)	11½	11½	11½
500	Nat Auto Fib	8½	8½	8½
500	Nat Bellas Hess	1¼	⅞	1
100	Nat Cont (½e)	7	7	7
100	Nat Fuel G (1)	14½	14½	14½
100	Nat Oil Prod (.90e)	24	24	24
150	Nat P&L pf (6)	70	69½	69½
100	Nat Rub Mch	5¼	5¼	5¼
25	Nat Stl Car (2)	66	66	66
300	Nat Sug Ref (1½e)	13¾	13	13
100	Nat Trans (¾e)	7½	7½	7½
10	Nebr Pow pf (7)	112	112	112
100	Nehi Corp (2a)	43	43	43
100	N H Clock	8½	8½	8½
200	New Idea Inc (.60a)	13	14½	14½
200	N J Zinc	60	57½	57½
400	Newmont Min (3e)	78½	77	77
100	NY Merchand (.40a)	9	9	9
20	NY P&L 7% pf (7)	106½	106½	106½
900	Niag Hud Pw (¼e)	8¼	8¼	8¼
50	Niag Hud 1 pf (5)	87	86	86
100	Niag Hud Pwar	2	2	2
100	Niag Sh Md B (¼e)	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	NorAm Lt&Pow	1½	1½	1½
50	Nor Am L&P pf	58½	58½	58½
100	Nor Am R pr pf (3)	47¼	47¼	47¼
100	Nor StaPwA	9¾	9¾	9¾
600	Nbvadel-Ag (2)	30½	29½	30½
150	Ohio Brass B	26	25⅝	25⅝
600	Okla Nat Gas	12	12	12
100	Okla Nat Gas pf	38	38	38
100	Oldetym eDist	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Omar Inc (⅛e)	5½	5½	5½
1000	Pan-Am Air (1)	18	17	17½
1000	Pantepec Oil	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
100	Prkrsbg R&R (1.60)	14¾	14⅝	14⅝
100	Penin Tel (1.60)	30¼	30	30
400	Pennroad (⅛g)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
900	Pa-Cent Airl	8½	8½	8½
25	Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	98	98	98
50	Pa Salt (4½e)	153½	153½	153½
50	Pa W&P&Pow (4½e)	74½	74½	74½
100	Phila El Co pf (5)	117	117	117
100	Phoenix Sec	5	5	5
100	Phoen Sec pf	27½	27⅜	27⅜
2000	Pioneer Gold (.40)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	Pitney-Bowes (.40a)	7	7	7
60	Pitts&Lake E (1⅝e)	52½	52	52
100	Pitts Forg	9¼	9¼	9¼
100	Pitts Pl Gl (1¾e)	107½	107½	107½
200	Potrerobugar	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Powdrell & Alex	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Prosperity Co B	4¾	4¾	4¾
25	Prov Gas (.80)	8½	8½	8½
70	Pub Ind $7 pr pf	45	44¼	44¾
20	Pub Ind $6 pf	25½	25½	25½
20	Pug Sd P&L $5 pf	38	38	38
150	Pugsd P&L $6 pf	17¾	17¾	17¾
100	Reiter-Fost	⅛	⅛	⅛
1500	Reynolds Inv	¼	¼	¼
300	Richmond Rad	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
700	Rome Cable	14	13¾	13¾
100	Root Pet	2	2	2
100	Royal Type (3)	77	76⅞	76⅞
200	Rustless I & S	9⅛	9¾	9¾
100	Ryan Cons Pet	2¾	2¾	2¾
50	Safety Car H&L (1e)	62¼	62¼	62¼
1100	St Regis Pap	3¼	3	3
200	Salt Dome Oil	16½	16¼	16¼
200	Scoville Mfg	26½	26⅜	26⅜
100	Scullin Stl	11	11	11
100	Scullin Stl war	1½	1½	1½
200	Sec Corp Gen	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
400	Segal Lock&H	1¼	¾	1¼
100	Sel Ind al ct) (5½)	72	72	72
100	Sel Ind pr (5½)	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜
4800	Seversky Airc	5⅛	5	5
100	Shattuck-Denn	8¼	8¼	8¼
50	Sher-Wms (2½e)	102½	102½	102½
20	Sher-Wms pf (5)	113½	113½	113½
300	Sim Har&Pt	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
200	Simplicity Pt	3½	3½	3½
100	Solar Mfg	4½	4½	4½
200	Sonotone (.15e)	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Southld Roy (½e)	6	6	6
200	Spencer Shoe	3⅜	3½	3½
200	St Cap&S (1.60)	16½	16½	16½
100	Stand Dredg	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Stand Inv pf	12¼	12	12
100	St Oil Neb	6½	6½	6½
700	St Pow&Lt	1	1	1
800	Stand Stl Sprg	22	22	22
100	Stand Tube B	2¾	2¾	2¾
250	Stroock & Co	8¾	8⅝	8Z
375	Todd Shipyds	75	73½	75
10	Toledo Edis 7pf (7)	109¾	109¾	109¾
100	Tonopah Min	⅛	⅛	⅛
700	Transwest Oil	5	5	5
100	Tri-Cont war	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	Tubize Chat	9¾	9⅜	9⅜
100	Tung-Sol Lamp	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
100	Tung Sol L pf (.80)	7¾	7¾	7¾
500	Union G Can (.80)	13	12¾	12¾
700	Unit Cig-Wh St	1⅜	1¼	1¼
100	Unit Corp war	⅛	⅛	⅛
1200	Unit Gas	3	3	3
1600	nit Gas war	⅞	¾	¾
200	Unit Lt&Pw A	2½	2½	2½
800	Unit Lt & P pf	26⅞	26	26⅛
200	Unit Shipyds B	1¾	1¼	1¼
175	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	82	81⅜	81⅜
100	Unit Specialts	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	U S & Int Sec	⅜	⅜	⅜
50	U S & I Sec pf (3¾k)	68	68	68
100	U S Foil B	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
300	U S Radiator	4½	4½	4½
100	Unit Wall Paper (.10e)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
600	Univ Corp vtc	4⅞	4¾	4⅞
100	Utah P&L pf	51¼	51	51
300	Util Power & Lt	⅛	⅛	⅛
50	Util P&L pf	7½	7½	7½
900	Util & Ind pf	1¼	1¼	1¼
25	Util Equit pf (1k)	52	52	52
50	Valspar pf (2k)	32	32	32
100	Venez Mex Oil	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100	Venezuel Pet	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Walker Min	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
600	Weat Air Exp	4¼	4	4
100	Wms Oil-O-Mat	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Wilson Jones	9½	9½	9½
200	Wolverine Tube	8¼	8¼	8¼
800	Wright Harg (.40a)	7⅞	7¾	7⅞

Total stock sales today (estimated), 100,000; year ago, 185,590.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	Close
12	Ala Pow 5s '46	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
1	Ala Pow 5s 51	99	99	99
3	Ala Pow 4½s 67	85	84½	85
5	Ala G&E 5s 2028	108¼	108¼	108¼
1	Am G&E 5s 2028			
		106 7-32	106 7-32	106 7-32
2	Am P&L 6s 2016	85	85	85
10	Am Rad 4½s 47	105¼	105¼	105¼
11	Ark P&L 5s 56	101½	100¾	101⅜
8	Es Elec 4½s 53	43	42⅜	42⅜
1	As G&E 5½s 38 IC	31½	31½	31½
5	As G&E 4½s 49C	28½	28¼	28¼
15	Baldw L 6s'50	100½	98½	98½
1	Beli P Can 5s'55 A	118⅞	110⅞	110⅞
7	Birm El 4½s'68	87⅞	87¼	87⅝
1	Birming Gas 5s'59	76	76	76
1	Can Nor P 5s'53	103¾	103¾	103¾
1	Can Pac 6s'42	102¾	102½	102½
2	Caro P&L 5s'56	98¾	98¼	98¼
2	Cen Ill P S 5s'56 E	103¼	103¼	103½
4	CenIll P S5s'68 G	102¾	102¾	102¾
16	Cen Ill PS 4½s'67 F	103	103	103
16	Cen P & L 5s'56	99¾	99⅝	99¾
7	Cen St El 5½s'54	31¼	31	31¼
1	Cen St P&L 5½s'53	53¾	53½	53¾
2	Chi&Ill Mid 4½s'56	99½	99	99½
27	Cities Ser 5s '50	69½	68⅞	68⅞
3	Cit S Gas 5½s'42	101¾	101⅝	101⅝
6	Cit S P ⅞ L 5½s'49	74	74	74
17	Cit S Pow 5½s '52	74¼	73¾	73¾
2	Commun P&L 5s '57	75	74¼	74½
6	CommuPubSvc5s '60A	100½	100¼	100¼
12	Cont G&E 5s '58A	84	83⅝	83⅝
4	Cudahy Pack 3¾s'55	92½	92	92½
2	Det Int Br 6½s'52	4	4	4
12	Det Int Br 6½s'52 ct	3¾	3¾	3½
8	Eastn G&F 5½s 56	65¾	65¾	65¾
6	Elec P&L 5s 2030	76⅞	76	76
8	Fla P&L 5s '54	94½	94¼	94½
1	Fla Pow 4s '66C	90	90	90
14	Gary E&G 5s'44	97½	96½	97
2	Ger Pub Ut 4½s'56	82	82	82
4	Gen W Wk 5s'43A	85¾	85¾	85¾
100	Geo Pow 5s '67	98	97¾	98
8	Geo P&L 5s '78	65¾	65	65
19	Glen Ald Coal 4s '65	74½	74¼	74¼
2	Groc St Prod 6s '45	55	55	55
2	Guar Inv 5s '48 A	45	45	45
1	Hall Pr 6s '47 A st	100½	100½	100½
23	Ill Pow&L 5s '56 C	97½	97½	97½
7	Ill Pow&L 6s '53	102	101½	101⅞
1	Ill Pow&L 5½s '54 B	100¼	100	100
2	Ind Hyd El 5s '58	87¼	87	87¼
3	Ind Svc 5s '50	58⅞	58⅜	59½
1	Int P Sec 7s '52 F	62¼	62¼	62¼
2	Int P Sec 6½s '55C	60¼	60¼	60¼
1	Inters Pow 6s '52	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜
15	Inters Pow 5s '57	58¾	58¾	58¾
1	Inters P Svc 4½s'58	79¼	79¼	79¼
12	Ia-Neb L&P 5s '57	101	100½	100½
6	It Sup Pw 6s '63 A	47	47	47
5	Jer CenP&L4½s'61C	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
1	Jer Cen P&L 5s '47B	105	105	105
7	Kan Pow 5s '47 A	102½	102½	102½
2	Ky Util 5½s '55 F	92¾	92¾	92¾
10	Ky Util 5s '69 I	87¼	87	87
26	Ky Util 5s '61 H	88¾	88½	88½
1	Lake Sup DP 3½s'66A	100¼	100¼	100¼
5	Lehigh PS 6s 2026 A	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
5	Lex Util 5s '52	99½	99½	99½
1	Lou P&L 5s '57	106½	106½	106½
1	Mengel Co 4½s '47	91½	91½	91½
2	Mil G Lt 4½s '67	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
7	Minn P&L 4½s '78	99	98¾	98¾
3	Minn P&L 5s '55	104¼	104¼	104¼
21	Miss P&L Co 5s '57	92	91½	92
1	Miss Pow 5s '55	8	8	8
1	Miss RivP 5s '51	109¾	109¾	109¾
1	Mo Pub Svc 5s '60	74½	74½	74½
3	Nat P&L 5s 2030B	90¼	90¼	90¼
8	Nevada Cal E 5s '56	83½	83	83
4	N Eng G&E 5s '60	53¾	53½	53½
2	N Eng Pow 5½s '54	92	92	92
1	N Orl P S 6s '49 A	88	88	88
1	N Orl P S 5s '42 st	98¾	98¾	98¾
4	NYStEa&G 4½s'80	102	101⅞	102
1	NorIndPbS 5s'66c	106	106	106
3	NorInd PS 4½s'70e	103⅝	103⅜	103⅝
8	Ok NatGas 5s'46	103	103	103
3	OkNgtGas4½s'51a	105½	105½	105½
1	Pac P&L 5s'55 w	78	78	78
1	PenCenP&L4½s'77	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
1	PenCenP&L 5s'79	99	99	99
2	Pen El 4s '71F	97¾	97¾	97¾
5	Peo Gas L&C 4s '81B	91¾	91¾	91¾
2	Peo Gas L&C 4s '61D	94	93¾	93¾
3	Phila El P 5½s'72	112½	112½	112½
1	Pitts Coal Co 6s '49	106	106	106
2	Pitts Steel 6s '48	99½	99½	99½
4	Portland G&C 5s '40	62	61¾	61¾
1	Potomac El 5s '56 E	107¾	107¾	107¾
1	Pug Sd P&L 5½s'49	78	78	78
12	Safe Har W 4½s '79	109	108⅝	108⅝
1	Scullin Stl 3s '51	63	63	63
4	Shaw W&P 4½s '67A	104	104	104
8	Shaw W&P 4½s '70D	104½	104½	104½
2	S E P&L 6s 2025A	94½	94¼	94½
3	So Cal Ed 3⅜s '45	104½	104½	104½
3	So Cal Ed 3⅜s '60	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
1	Stand F & E 6s '48 st	63	63	63
1	Stand G&E 6s '48 cv st	62¾	62¾	62¾
23	Stand G&E 6s '51	62¾	62¾	62¾
5	So Cal Ed 3⅜s '45	104½	104½	104½
4	Cudahy Pack 3¾s'55	92½	92	92½
2	Det Int Br 6½s'52	3¾	3¾	3½
8	Eastn G&F 5½s 56	65¾	65¾	65¾
6	Elec P&L 5s 2030	76⅞	76	76
8	Fla P&L 5s '54	94½	94¼	94½
1	Fla Pow 4s '66C	90	90	90
14	Gary E&G 5s'44	97½	96½	97
2	Gen Pub Ut 4½s'56	82	82	82
4	Gen W Wk 5s'43A	85¾	85¾	85¾
100	Geo Pow 5s '67	98	97¾	98
8	Geo P&L 5s '78	65¾	65	65
19	Glen Ald Coal 4s '65	74½	74¼	74¼
2	Groc St Prod 6s '45	55	55	55
2	Guar Inv 5s '48 A	45	45	45
1	Hall Pr 6s '47 A st	100½	100½	100½
23	Ill Pow&L 5s '56 C	97½	97½	97½
7	Ill Pow&L 6s '53	102	101½	101⅞
1	Ill Pow&L 5½s '54 B	100¼	100	100
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Excess Banking Reserves of $3,500,000 Largest in History

Transamerica Is Charged by SEC With Falsifying

WASHINGTON (AP) — Security Commission charges that Transamerica Corporation made false financial reports brought from company officials a prediction that they would be "completely vindicated."

A. P. Giannini, founder, and John M. Grant, President of the corporation, added in a statement at San Francisco that they believed the motive behind the SEC complaint was "calculated definitely to prejudice Transamerica Corporation in the eyes of the public.

Hearing Ordered

The SEC ordered a hearing Jan. 16 to determine whether the stock of the $100,000,000 investment company should be suspended from trading on exchanges in New York, Los Angeles, and San Francisco.

In its order the SEC said it had "reasonable grounds to believe" that Transamerica's applications for registration of stock under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 contained "false and misleading statements of material facts," including financial statements which did not "correctly reflect the true financial condition of the corporation and its subsidiaries."

The commission charged 18 specific faults in the Transamerica registration.

Mr Giannini and grant said the complaint appeared "based entirely on a theory of accounting" and added that Transamerica's reports had been prepared by an independent firm of accountants.

The officials contended the corporation had complied with rules of the security exchanges.

"Practically all of the items embodied in the complaint," they added, "were covered in a supplemental report in connection with our registration statement under the 1934 act."

The SEC order contended among other things that the corporation failed in its Aug. 7, 1937 registration statement to disclose certain facts concerning the method by which it was controlled and that it misled the commission "in the elimination of reserves on the books of certain companies and the creation of fictitious reserves in similar or substantially similar amounts on the books of other companies in the Transamerica group."

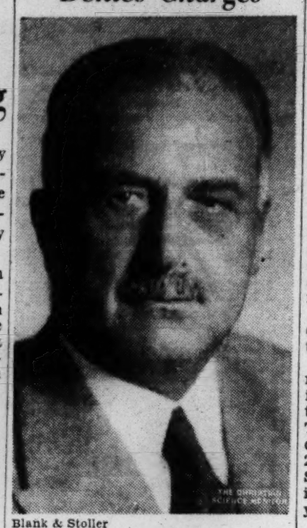
Salary $1 Year

The latter transactions, the commission said, were intended to utilize the reserves "to absorb losses with consequent distortion of the true financial condition of the separate corporate entities and of the entire group as a whole."

The commission also alleged that Mr. Giannini received $65,914 from the Bankitaly Company in 1936 at a time when Bankitaly Company was a subsidiary of Transamerica whereas the corporation reported in its registration statement that Mr. Giannini's only salary was $1 per year as Chairman of the Board of Transamerica.

The commission's order relates to the $2 par value stock of Transamerica Corporation, of which 11,590,74 shares have been registered on the three exchanges. The commission has the power to suspend trading in the stock for a period up to one year or revoke the listings on the exchanges altogether if it determines the registration statement was false or misleading.

Denies Charges



Blank & Stoller

A. P. Giannini

Founder and Chairman of the Transamerica Corporation, Huge Pacific Coast Investment and Banking Institution.

Roper Sees National Income Payments At $65,000,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary of Commerce Daniel C. Roper estimated today that 1938 national income payments may reach $65,000,000,000. Last year's total was $69,000,000,000.

National income payments are the amounts paid in wages, rents, dividends, etc., to all individuals in the country.

Earlier in the year President Roosevelt said a $61,00,000,000 income was anticipated, but Mr. Roper, indicating that recovery since midsummer had sped up, said 1938 would be the most prosperous year since 1930 except for 1937.

Nation's Potential Credit Pool Hits An All-Time High

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (AP)—The national banking system's potential credit pool has reached an all-time high.

The Federal Reserve Board reported yesterday that on Nov. 23 member banks had $3,350,000,000 in excess reserves, leaving that amount available for lending and investment.

Board experts said this excess could provide the basis for more than $25,000,000,000 worth of credit.

At the same time, the board announced that industrial production increased sharply in October and the first three weeks of November. The board estimated October production at 96 per cent of the 1923-25 average, compared with 90 in September, 76 at the recession low in May, and 102 in October of last year.

Estimates placed the probable November index at about 100.

Part of the increase in bank deposits has resulted from the Administration's discontinuance of formal gold sterilization last April. At that time $1,400,000,000 worth of gold which had been purchased with borrowed money was turned into cash, adding to the store of idle money.

The Federal Reserve Board added $750,000,000 to the hoard by reducing reserve requirements.

Later, three Federal banking agencies added another credit incentive by liberalizing slightly the examination rules and methods which usually influence loan policies of the banks.

The Administration hoped that the availability of credit and the desire of banks to convert idle money into earning assets would break the loan jam and step up business activity.

The excess reserve figure announced yesterday was three times as large as at the beginning of this year, reflecting in part the influx of billions of dollars of foreign gold.

The only previous time when idle money in banks has approached the present level was during the last few weeks of 1935 and the first half of 1936. At that time the Federal Reserve Board artificially reduced it by increasing the percentage of deposits which banks are required to lock up as reserves.

Also in 1937 the Treasury borrowed equivalent sums as rapidly as incoming gold increased American bank deposits, thus holding down the excess reserve level.

When the Treasury abandoned this policy in April as a move to combat recession, deposits were swelled not only by new gold but also by the metal which had previously been isolated from the credit structure by the sterilization program.

Insurance Units' Direct Buying Of Bond Issues Seen Under Fire

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—One of the most curious results of federal government interference in the machinery of high-grade long-term credit in Wall Street in recent years has been the growth of so-called "private sales" of bond issues by corporations direct to insurance companies.

Perhaps it is a natural result of a larger evolutionary process in the Street. Despite all official efforts to strait jacket every financial operation in a licensed and statistically separate category, the credit functions of the Street are in a state of unusual flux. Nearly everybody is reaching out into some one else's traditional credit territory.

The commercial banks some years ago broke into the savings bank field with thrift accounts; the instalment credit houses have taken away a huge block of the commercial banks' business by their instalment financing of automobile sales; the commercial banks have stepped into the field of the so-called "industrial banks" or Morris Plan banks with their new personal loan departments; the building and loan societies are trenching on the savings banks' field by soliciting what seem to be savings deposits by letting themselves appear to the banks (though it has been said that the savings companies made a mistake somewhere back in the dim past by themselves accepting the title of "banks"); and now the insurance companies have stepped into the field of the investment bankers by buying bond and debenture issues from corporate borrowers direct without the intermediary of investment bankers' underwriting; and into the field of the commercial banks by direct amortized loans to industrial corporations for periods up to ten years.

Buy Bond Issues Direct

And meantime, of course, the government has stepped into nearly every financial field through its postal savings departments, baby bond sales, RFC loans and underwritings, HOLC and FFMC mortgage loans, FHA mortgage guarantees, CCC loans on farm products, and other agencies.

In any case the direct purchases of corporate bond issues by life insurance companies have reached a new all-time peak this month. About $140,000,000 of such issues have been taken by the insurance companies in November to date. Among the larger issues so taken have been:

Pan-Am Pet & Transp. 3¾'s	$ 5,500,000
Okonite Co. 4½'s	1,500,000
Washington Gas Light 4's	8,500,000
McKeesport Tin Plate	6,000,000
Commonwealth Edison 3½'s	24,000,000
California Packing 2¾'s	6,000,000
Seaboard Airline equip. tr ctfs	1,500,000
Miss. Valley Pub Ser. Co. 4's	2,100,000
Conn. Lt. & Power 3¼'s	15,000,000
Phila. Elec. 3¼s	30,000,000
Goodyear Tire & Rubber	40,000,000

This month's acceleration in such offerings brings the year's total to about $500,000,000. About $360,000,000 of these deals were consummated in the first ten months and $140,000,000 in November alone. These figures contrast with an estimated total in recent years as follows:

1938 (to date)	$500,000,000
1937	340,000,000
1936	360,000,000
1935	225,000,000
1934	115,000,000

Insurance to Get "Third Degree"

They also contrast with total 1938 public offerings, distributed investment bankers and registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission, of only about $1,150,000,000. The SEC is constitutionally distrustful of investment bankers and the "leakage" of capital funds which occurs when they pass through their hands from borrowers to lenders. The insurance companies have bypassed this alleged leakage. Naturally the investment bankers don't like it, but the social-minded SEC also seems strangely ungrateful, and is preparing to put the insurance companies to the third degree. It has sent out questionnaires to the leading insurance companies, and will look into these loans.

The investment bankers' criticism of this new direct dealing is a business criticism. They say the insurance companies aren't competent to appraise corporate credit nicely enough. The insurance companies admit it, but say they make such loans only to gilt-edged borrowers on gilt-edged securities, just as they used to make only first mortgages in the real estate field. The investment bankers say such business freezes insurance company assets in case they need money in a hurry. "Such privately bought issues get no market seasoning," they say, "and so in a pinch the insurance company couldn't push them out to get cash for, say, an unusual demand for policy loans.

"Amour-Propre" Hit

True, say the companies, but we don't take enough of these issues, in proportion to our entire portfolios, to get in a frozen condition. Lastly, the investment bankers say the companies who borrow lose a similar benefit. The companies don't seem to mind, except the Virginia Electric, whose president on the occasion of a recent refunding of a refunding came out with a statement against private deals.

The objections of the SEC are different. It is not hit in pocket but in "armour-propre." Its feelings are hurt. It has set up a nice expensive registration gin and folks are beginning to sidestep it. The SEC people also suspect that the insurance companies are going octopus, with tentacles in big companies through large one-bloc creditor positions. It feels insecurely that this large pool of investment funds controlled by the insurance companies should not escape its rule-making and statistic-asking power.

And it is disconcerted by the fact that these insurance company loans may be taking the place of old-fashioned commercial loans, and if so the statistics collected by the Federal Reserve Board will have to be re-interpreted, and this is hard on statisticians and on people who believe in established statistics.

The Life Insurance Bogey

So the SEC is going to contribute its questionnaire investigation of the insurance companies to the anti-monopoly investigation into most everything now being prepared by the kitchen cabinet at Washington. Probably the SEC will catch up with direct purchases about the time they taper off. The companies are taking mostly refundings, and the refundings are mostly over. In many cases the companies are merely taking, in a single bloc, a position in new refunding issues about equal to their old position which they accumulated through purchases in the open market. Further, the companies are taking chiefly prime offerings, and the supply is limited.

The SEC fears the companies may begin to control corporate policy through large creditor positions. However, life insurance companies have become involved in a lot of railroad bankruptcies in recent years, and they haven't indicated any desire to use the occasion for gaining control. They even object to the ICC's effort to get them to take preferred stock instead of income bonds. They aren't allowed to own common stock at all. And of course if a creditor position is a controlling position the United States Government holds mortgages on about 3,000,000 homes and 3,000,000 farms and the RFC is preferred stock or debenture holder in several hundred banks.

SEC as Another Don Quixote

Another thing the SEC will probably try to show is that the big insurance companies, by taking big issues direct, deprive the individual investor of a chance at them. Probably so, the companies may say, but he has plenty of chances. Actually he has dropped out of the investment market in recent years.

Probably Washington policies, including the heads-I-win-tails-you-lose revision of the capital gains tax, are largely responsible. Partly responsible also is the fact that people are investing in life insurance annuities instead of directly in corporate securities. The vogue of these annuities increases steadily.

It is even possible that the Commission, zealous protector of anybody and everybody on prnicple, might even turn protector of the down-trodden investment banker as the financial middleman, just as Wright Patman protected the middleman in the Robinson-Patman Act. But the insurance companies are quite likely to retort that many of the deals they buy nowadays are actually brought to them by little investment bankers, who presumably get a finder's fee instead of an underwriting fee, and if the SEC is going to champion the big Wall Street investment banker against the little interior investment banker, what is that for politics?

Likely Lines of Investigation

Another charge likely to be investigated by the Commission is that the companies pool their buying, or otherwise control (and keep down) interest rates on big issues by common agreement. The charge may be something like Chairman Douglas' implication that investment bankers divide the business among themselves and respect each others' customers instead of bidding competitively for new issues. The charge will be hard to prove.

Many Wall Streeters think the life insurance companies will eventually be dragged through an investigation, but that the politically effective attacks will be on quite other grounds than those of the SEC is entitled to bring. One may be excessive rates on policy loans, another excessive commissions to agents, another the excessive proportion of lapses and surrenders. But that will probably be quite some time away. The insurance companies chartered in New York were pretty thoroughly dry-cleaned by legislation following the Armstrong investigation of 1906 following the Northwestern revelations.

And federal control of life insurance, another desideratum of folks at Washington, is also far off. A Supreme Court decision in plain English a generation ago said no, life insurance is not interstate commerce. And the states guard their control jealously.

Amusing Angle Appears

An amusing angle on the SEC insurance investigation is the likelihood the companies may be urged to go in for common stocks; as Herbert Hoover suggested Leland Stanford do two years ago. The companies find the suggestion shocking. The point is that this would actually be much nearer corporate control than their investment in senior securities. But the idea is becoming fashionable.

The Twentieth Century Fund came out recently with the discovery that "the existing laws and administrative rules which favor debt financing by forcing insurance companies, savings banks and trustees to invest almost entirely in debts should be relaxed and perhaps eventually abolished." Jerome Frank, the SEC's intellectual wheel horse, has also recently harped on the same theory.

It involves the rediscovery of the ancient paradox of compound interest. It also spotlights the fact that the creditor's security is the debtor's insecurity, and suggests that the debtors (corporations, etc.) would be more secure if they gave less security to the creditors (insurance companies, private bond- and mortgage-holders, etc.).

This theory is likely to grow in vogue, since it is in line both with the general tendency for the debt-credit structure to be reformed in every business cycle by making it strong where it was weak and weak where it was strong, and since also it parallels the old medieval idea that no Christian could lend money at interest, but must become a partner in the losses as well as the gains of any venture he helped to finance.

Elected Boston Bank Director

William M. Rand, vice-president of Monsanto Chemical Co., and president of Associated Industries of Massachusetts, has been elected a director of the First National Bank of Boston.

National Realty Group Urges Tax Bureau Be Set Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE — The perils of unlimited taxation of real estate, and the need for co-operation between private property owners, mortgage holders, and Government agencies—municipal and national—for rehabilitation of blighted areas and the prevention of spread of blight to home neighborhoods were foremost in discussions of real estate men of the country at the National Association of Real Estate Board's Convention here.

The convention reaffirmed its stand in favor of a revision of the methods of taxing real estate throughout the nation. It urged that each state, by constitutional amendment or statutory enactment, specifically limit the total amount of taxes which may be levied against any parcel of real estate within any one year, such over-all limit to be, preferably, 1 per cent of the value of the property taxed. It suggested that school costs be drawn from a wider tax base through shifts of these costs to the state government which can feasibly levy on many sources of revenue other than real estate.

Basis for Taxing

Dealing with the matter of arriving at real estate values, the convention proposed that the taxable value of property be computed on the basis of its average annual production of income, such average to be computed on a quadrennial basis. In the case of owner-occupied real estate properties, production of income—it was suggested—should be interpreted to mean the income such properties would produce if on the rental market. In the case of unimproved land, it was suggested, a system of proportionate taxes for the specific services beneficial to such land, based on a percentage of what the tax would be if adequately improved, should be substituted for the present ad valorem taxes.

It was proposed that state agencies be established vested with the power, upon appeal, to review any proposed tax levy or bond issue and to reduce such levies or to veto such bond issues. Such revisions or vetoes would be binding upon local tax-fixing authorities unless reversed by a direct vote of taxpayers affected.

The bearing which rising Government costs have on taxation was stressed again and again during the convention and it was urged, in addresses and resolutions, that the national association encourage a far-reaching effort to bring about economy in government expenditures, local, state, and national. It was emphasized by convention leaders that a permanent solution to the problem of rising Governmental costs can be found only in increased efficiency in administration, rigid economy in spending, and elimination of wasteful administration and unnecessary costs.

Urge Tax Bureau

The convention went on record as urging the establishment of a national real estate tax bureau to assist in relieving the tax burden on real estate by working for some of the goals already outlined.

Tax exemption for Federal housing projects was criticized by convention delegates as unfair discrimination in favor of a small group of citizens as against others who are carrying their own tax burdens. The convention, however, praised the FHA housing act as an instrument of great benefit to the welfare of the nation and to the real estate business. The Home Owners' Loan Corporation was commended, too, for its businesslike management which, convention leaders declared, has resulted in its carrying out successfully the great social and economic purpose for which it was organized.

Mutual Investment Fund Newly Formed

Massachusetts Mutual Investment Fund, Inc., has been formed to provide a new group management service, according to an announcement by the investment counsel firm of Anderson & Millett, Inc. Management of the fund is in accordance with the same principles of investing which have been employed by Anderson & Millett in private investment portfolios, with the object of providing the same investment counsel service to a group as would be received by an individual.

For this purpose the portfolio is carefully balanced between securities providing safety of principal, better than average income, and appreciation. The proportion invested in each group is determined and revised in accordance with a study of economic trends and the outlook for business.

A strong backlog of fixed income securities built up during periods of high business activity provides stability during declining markets and the means to take advantage of opportunities existing in periods of depression.

It is a departure from all the common stock policy which has heretofore dominated this field and proved unsatisfactory during major declines. That a sound investment program protects in some measure against unpredictable events is becoming more generally recognized.

Common stock investments will be governed by the principle of limited diversification.

Akron Rubber Companies To Restore Salary Cuts

AKRON, Ohio (AP)—Akron's three major rubber companies announced that some 16,000 white collar workers who received 10-15 per cent pay cuts last April 1 would be restored to full rates.

The restoration, announced by Goodyear, Goodrich and Firestone, is effective at once for all salaried employees receiving less than $300 a month and individual consideration will be given those receiving more than that rate, the companies said.

Eight thousand were affected in Akron and the remainder in the companies' far-flung plants.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

The Economist index of business activity for September reveals no change in the marking time which has continued for several months. The index fell from 111.5 in January to 104.5 in April; the level in subsequent months has been 102; 103; 102; 102.5; and in September 103.5. The one point rise from August to September is almost entirely accounted for by a higher volume of exports of British manufactures.

The Economist measures the extended de-stocking movement in industry which has continued for many months, the effect of revival in the United States, a slight increase in new orders after the crisis, the inevitable decline in activity in some industries where new orders cannot affect production for a substantial period, and concludes that business is likely to continue to mark time, with a probably gradual improvement.

The Stock Exchange does its best to be cheerful, although the political and economic problems which overshadow its activity remain unresolved; peace is no more certain that it was some time ago, and the country does not even yet know what exact financial and economic proposals the government intends to make for rearmament. But the Financial News index of prices of 30 ordinary shares went a shade above the previous best since Munich.

Some encouragement in the stock market will be derived from the great success of the offer of 2,200,000 5s ordinary shares in F. W. Woolworth & Co., at 58s per share; 36,000 applications were received offering a total of over £30,000,000. The new issues market hopes that the successful offer may revive activity. The offer involves the transfer of the block of shares from American to British ownership, but the company remains in American control.

Permits Woolworth Transfer

It is interesting that at a time of selling pressure on sterling the Treasury should have given its consent to the Woolworth transaction with its transfer of some £6,000,000 sterling to America. The fact that consent was given is a reflection of the liberalization of the control announced some time ago and discussed in this column. For there is no reason to suppose that sterling is now in a stronger position than in the last two years.

The last published report of the holdings of the Exchange Equalization Account showed a gold stock of 297.8 millions, valued at 140s per ounce, at the end of March. As a rough estimate, some 160 millions were exported in the next six months, leaving the Account with around 140 millions at the end of September.

Sixty-five millions (valued at 85s per ounce) were transferred to the Bank of England by the Account, and could easily be given back to the Account and valued at the market price, at least 140s per ounce. Thus there is available gold for Exchange control to the value of 250 millions, without touching the Bank of England's reserve of 260 million valued at the old statutory price of 85s.

The size of these reserves, even after the heavy losses of the summer and fall, show how small a matter is the transfer of the purchase price of the Woolworth shares to America. The pound is weak not as a result of such transactions, but because so many continental (including in that term British) financiers distrust the ability of sterling to withstand the political storms of Europe, and on the other hand anticipate a good business revival in the United States.

Wants Seller's Agreement

The British zeal for Marketing Boards, as great as any American enthusiasm for codes in the days of NRA, is apparently to extend the benefits of organization to the African native growers of cocoa beans. Cocoa got into trouble during last season, when the European buyers got together in an attempt to eliminate the middlemen and formed a buyers monopoly, the price offered to be determined by the price prevailing on world markets. This organization came at the very time world prices collapsed, and the African grower naturally blamed the low price he was offered on the new monopoly. They withheld supplies in protest.

A Commission was appointed to investigate the situation, and in its report absolves the buyers, of conspiracy to depress prices, but recommends that the buyers agreement be dissolved, that in its place a sellers agreement (or monopoly) be formed on the lines of a British Marketing Board for the African growers, who would however not be obliged to relate their fixed price to the prevailing price in world markets.

The London Passenger Transport Board, in its annual report, publishes an index which it has compiled for its own purposes of business activity in the London transport board area. The index shows what seems reasonable to expect, that London suffered less than the rest of the country during the slump, and started its recovery slightly ahead of the country.

The most interesting point is that the index shows a decline in activity from the fall of 1936, while business activity in the whole country (as shown by the Economist index) continued to rise for another year. This may be a proper reflection of a falling off in new building in the London area, or it may be a teething trouble of a new index.

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Union Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Dec. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Dec. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	Dec. 21

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Medford Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 3
Brookline Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Dec. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Dec. 10
Brockton Savings Bank	Dec. 15
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Dec. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Dec. 20
Charleston Five Cents Sav. Bank	Dec. 21

Banking Service
1817 - 1938
BANK of NEW SOUTH WALES
Head Office: Sydney, Australia
Assets of £123 millions.
860 branches in Australia, New Zealand & Pacific Islands
London Offices at 29 Threadneedle St., E. C. 2, and at 47 Berkeley Square, W. 1
Incorporated in New South Wales with Limited Liability

Local Classified Advertising
United States and Canada

APARTMENTS TO LET APARTMENTS TO LET

LIVE IN AN APARTMENT
Enjoy the comforts and conveniences of a modern heated apartment. In most of the buildings under our management, only one or two suites are now available. New decorations make these suites sparkle. We are listing them below for your consideration.

OXFORD COURTS	— 5 Arlington St., Cambridge	—1 Rm.	$40-$45
	Elec. and gas. Inc.; furnished at moderate rates. One of Boston's really fine apt. bldgs.	2 Rms. and Kit.-Din.	$65-$70
		3 Rms. and Kit.-Din.	$80
		5 Rms.	$100
LOWELL MANOR	— 85 Prescott St., Cambridge At Harvard Square	—2 Rms. and Kit.-Din.	$60
BRENTWOOD COURT	—520 High St., West Medford De Luxe suites	—2 Rms. and Kit.-Din.	$50-$55
THE CONCORD	—381 Broadway, Somerville Elevators, garage, restaurant	—2 Rms. and Kit.-Din.	$45
		3 Rms. Din.-Kit.	$55-$58
CHESTNUT MANOR	—189 Chestnut Hill Ave., Brighton Near Reservoir	—2 Rms. and Kit.-Din.	$45
		3 Rms. and Kit.-Din.	$47

These buildings are modern in first-class repair and have careful supervision by Resident Superintendents and by an experienced organization.

Harry A. Gilbert, Realtor
SOMERSET 8054 — 8055 SOMERVILLE, MASS.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

W SOMERVILLE, MASS., 192 Willow Ave.—2-room apt. for light housekeeping; quiet neighborhood; attractive home; centrally located. MRS. ELLS.

PALM BEACH, Fla.—6 rooms; completely furnished; location central, near ocean; adults. 346 Brasilian; P. O. Box 29.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, MASS., FENWAY—Attractive 1 and above-2-3 rm. suites, free refrig., large recep. halls, elevators, comfortable and warm. $45 to $85. MRS. BAILEY, KEN. 4319. GEORGE A. GILES AND SON, KIR. 2345, Realtor.

CAMBRIDGE—1-2-3-4 rm. suites, fireplaces, free refrig., ample closets, pleasantly and conveniently situated; restricted tenancy, $40-$70. George A. Giles and Son. KIR. 2345, Realtor.

MIAMI, Florida — Siboney attractively furnished apartments; accommodating four persons; exclusive Northeast section; reasonable rental. 347 N. E. 33rd Street.

PLEASANT apartments near The Mother Church. 3-4-5 rooms. Jesse Tirrell Estate, 23 St. Stephen St., Boston. KEN. 8187.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

GOLDEN-BERCH COMPANY
68 Canal St., Boston, near No. Sta. CAP 0172
Fine Furniture and Floor Coverings
Our tags are marked at competitive retail prices from which you get a special Monitor discount

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

BROOKLINE, Mass. — Warm, comfortable room, with or without private bath; piazza; loving care. Longwood 9634.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALBOT 2400

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—For rent, practitioner's office, mornings, evenings. 1413 Fisk Building, 250 West 57th Street.

PAYING GUESTS

ORLANDO, Fla.—Journey's End; exclusive year round restful tourist home for Christian Scientists. 224 Lucerne Circle.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE, Graduate of Perkins Institution, 23 Derby Rd., Watertown, Mass. Tel. Mid 6766 or Center Newton 3074

REAL ESTATE

HOMES
For Sale or Rent
In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 272 Harvard Street Brookline, Asp. 1504
355 Commonwealth Ave. Cen. Newton 5252

PIERCE & PLUMMER REALTORS
NEWTON and WELLESLEY, MASS.
NEWton North 8228—7025

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 424 Beacon St. Water side; before deciding see this beautiful house; rooms single and double, with and without bath; breakfast.

BOSTON 26-32 Fenway—Attractive rooms and suites; meals optional; rates $5 per week and up. Mr. Aiphin. KENmore 1574

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Wanted, middle-aged or elderly lady to board; good home; pleasant front room; references. TRO. 9142.

LONGWOOD, FLA., near Orlando—Room and board offered to lady in comfortable modern cottage, $5 per week; must be Christian Scientist. Write Box B-35, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, MASS., 280 Commonwealth Ave.—Newly decorated, newly furnished, small and large rooms; beautiful home; semi or private bath. COM. 7677.

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave.—Pleasant, homelike rooms, hot and cold water in closets; permanent, transients. COM. 9323.

BOSTON, 8 Cumberland St., Suite 18—Sunny room in quiet home; wide view; near The Mother Church; elevator. KEN. 9320.

NEWTON CORNER, MASS. — Comfortable room, furnished, next bath, on car line; private family. Phone Newton North 1142-J.

N. Y. C., 200 Claremont Ave., Apt. 62—Large, bright, single; $5.00, $6.00; small piano; subway. JUILLIARD, Columbia, evenings, MO. 2-2654.

N. Y. C., 215 West 101st (9-A)—New, comfortable, sunny corner studios, adjoining bath, spacious mirrored closets, nicely furnished home.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.
HOTEL MICHIGAMMA
Centrally located. Reasonable rates. 235 Central Avenue

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Man would share large, comfortable room with another man; twin beds. DEcatur 1376, 2101 S. St., N. W.

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla.—Pleasantly and conveniently located rooms; comfortably furnished; hot water; homelike. 318 Gardenia St.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in The Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENCIES WANTED

AUSTRALIAN MANUFACTURER'S AGENT
Requires American Agencies; general household lines.
ALLENS
390 Victoria Ave., Chatswood, N.S.W. AUSTRALIA

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS — Adjacent to The Mother Church. Homelike housekeeping suites, 1-8 rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Rates upon request. SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST, 24a Clearway Street.

HOUSES TO LET

HOLLYWOOD, FLORIDA—For season, lease modern home, completely furnished; 4 bedrooms, 2 baths, 2-car garage; near school; 3 minute trip to ocean; 3 blocks from Christian Science church; quiet neighborhood; $1200 until June 1st; 2 excellent 8-hole golf courses. FLOYD L. WRAY, 1902 Harrison Street.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BOSTON, MASS.—Lady offers her services; hostess, supervisor, clerical, telephone; reference. Box A-47, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSEWORK—Colored girl, four mornings a week; permanent; good worker. Phone Advertiser, Tillinghast 5-3031.

SOLOISTS WANTED

WANTED—A contralto or baritone soloist for a Christian Science church in western New York State; one interested in Christian Science preferred. Write Box X-97, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-2503.
9-10 a. m. — 6-7 p. m. daily, except Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PHONE 3-9145

McCormack Bros.
PACKARDS
PHONE 3-6238
531 South 21st Street

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
THE HOME OF COMPLETE ECONOMICAL CAR SERVICE
21st St. at Ave. B Ph 1-5164

GRANTS
KNOWN FOR VALUES
Junior Department Store
With Complete 5c and 10c Lines.
W. T. GRANT CO.
1910 SECOND AVE., N.

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A proven Paint for millions of homes
WASHABLE WALLPAPER
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
2016 Third Ave. Phone 3-4125

ED. S. MOORE, INC.
NOTHING BUT INSURANCE — WE WILL BOND YOU
TEL. 3-6236
2028½ 1st AVE. N. • BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

LUNCHES *and* DINNERS
Miss Mary Beard
400½ North 20th Street

PRINTS
PICTURE FRAMES
MIRRORS
SPIVY-JOHNSON
1922 FOURTH AVENUE N.

HEART O' THE PELT
FURS
Exclusive in Alabama at
GOLDSTEIN'S
1811 Third Ave. No.

It Pays to Shop at
E. E. FORBES
For Everything in Music Line
403 N. 20

Southern Dairies Ice Cream
Also Pasteurized and Raw Milk
PHONE 3-6227

Specialists in the Etiquette of
FLOWERS
MARTIN FLOWERS INC.
PHONE 7-3103 1919 11TH AVE. S.

ELECTRIK MAID BAKE SHOP
Deliveries from 2 Stores
1104 So. 12th St. 1-8377
1014 So. 20th St. 7-5871

DISTINCTIVE MILK
for Discriminating People
WHITE DAIRY CO.
DIAL 2-2101
Consistently Above Rigid Health Requirements

Retail Food Cost Declines 0.7 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Retail food cost declined 0.7 per cent between Sept. 13 and Oct. 18, the U. S. Department of Labor announced.

This decrease was due in large part to the continued decline in the price of flour and bread and to lower costs for meats, the report stated.

Prices were lower for 62 of the 84 foods included in the index, higher for 17 and for 5 no change was reported. Lower costs were recorded for 36 cities. Costs were slightly higher in 13 cities and in 2 cities there was no change.

The October index for all foods was 78.1 per cent of the 1923-25 average. It was 7.9 per cent lower than a year ago when the index was 84.9. The current index is 17.6 per cent higher than for October, 1932, when it was 66.3. It is 27.4 per cent below the level of 107.6 recorded for October, 1929.

SEE NEXT PAGE

ALABAMA

MOBILE

The Jersey Farm Dairy
Grade A Raw Milk
J. P. HEUBACH, Prop.
Address
1260 Washington Ave.

JULIUS GOLDSTEIN & SON·INC
JEWELERS
·SILVERSMITHS
·SINCE 1879

MONTGOMERY

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Walnut 1037-J. Hours: 9 to 12 a. m. and 3 to 6 p. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Buy Your
CHRISTMAS GIFTS
Early
You'll find a gift at Tennille's that will please every member of the family. Buy now—we'll deliver Christmas Eve.

Frank Tennille
FURNITURE COMPANY
"50 Years Montgomery's Favorite Furniture Store"
109-111 Commerce St. 212-214 Bibb St.

Highest Quality

PROMPT DELIVERY
ATLANTIC ICE AND COAL CO.
CEDAR 97

I. A. KENT
Staple and Fancy Groceries
WESTERN MEATS
FRESH VEGETABLES
910 S. Court St. Phone C-4241-42-43

Montgomery Shoe Factory
REPAIRING
Cor Court and Washington C-3903

DAVIS MOTOR CO.
Pontiac—Cadillac—LaSalle
U. S. Tires, Interstate Oil and Grease
One-Stop Service Station
401 Montgomery St. Phone Cedar 178

Early Shoppers
Get First Choice
of Christmas Gifts
KLEIN & SON
Jewelers

SHULMAN'S
For Fine Cakes
Delicious Bread and Rolls
SHULMAN'S BAKERY
902 S. Court Street C-4548

FLORIDA

BRADENTON

Bradenton-Hardware Co.
KYANIZE
Paints and Varnishes
12th Street and Seaboard Tracks

Martin Cleaners & Dyers
THE SPOTLESS CLEANERS
1001 9th Street Phone 37-121
Agency LILY WHITE LAUNDRY

Montgomery Roberts Co.
"Where Shopping Is a Real Joy"
BRADENTON, FLORIDA

CORAL GABLES

CORAL GABLES GROCERY CO., Inc.
2012 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Vegetables—Groceries
Meats
and Bakery Goods

DAYTONA BEACH

Iver Johnson Bicycles
Locks and Lawnmowers repaired
KEYS MADE
Elliott's Bicycle Shop
323 Second Avenue Tel. 1336J

Look for the New Things First at
YOWELL-DREW CO.
Daytona Beach's
Largest Department Store
"Quality Did It"

TRY OUR FINE
WESTERN MEATS
Tony's
QUALITY GROCERY
Loomis and Seagrave Phone 507

FLORIDA

DAYTONA BEACH (Continued)

CURTIS DRY GOODS CO.
158 South Beach Street
Shop here for a beautiful selection of fine piece goods, table linens, bed linens, curtains, drapery materials, spreads, dainty underthings, hosiery, neckwear.

PHONE 329
Daytona Sheet Metal Works
ROOFING—HEATING
OIL BURNERS
PAINTS and VARNISHES
NORGE REFRIGERATORS
116 SO. SEGRAVE, DAYTONA BEACH

Daytona Book Store
Typewriters
Stationery
232 SOUTH BEACH STREET

JACKSONVILLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 5-0762
10-3 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Quality
Furniture and Home Furnishings may be purchased on our Divided Payment Plan. All prices quoted are cash prices. Add one-half of one per cent per month for Divided Payments.
Sterchi's
20 West Adams Street
Also St. Augustine and Ocala

AMERICA'S SUIT VALUE!
Triple Test Worsted
Tailored by
Hart Schaffner & Marx
35.00
LEVY'S
ADAMS AT HOGAN

NEW YORK LAUNDRY, INC.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts.
FAMILY WASHING

FLOSSYE ROFFÉ Inc.
Gowns and Hats
Windsor Hotel Lobby
TELEPHONE 5-5934
Our Success Is Measured by Your Satisfaction
STERLING E. SMITH
JEWELER and SILVERSMITH
Fine Watch and Jewelry Repairing
Hotel Windsor Lobby

Sears
Will Save You Money
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

IRON FIREMAN
"The Machine That Made Coal an Automatic Fuel"
Authorized Dealer
JOSEPH NEEDHAM
PLUMBING AND HEATING
16 S. Laura Phone 5-6062

VIOLA JOHNS'
BEAUTY SALON
The Exclusive Beauty Salon in Jacksonville
Air Conditioned
317 W. Forsyth St. 'Phone 5-7673

JEWELRY
Quality Gems
Watch Repairs
Sterling Silver—Gifts
F. L. FLECK & CO.
5 W. Forsyth Street

O. J. RAMSPOTT
Springfield's Newest, Complete
DRUG STORE
Fountain Service
Fast Delivery — Phone 5-0908
THIRD AND WALNUT

MIAMI

For information regarding local and national advertising, phone 32445
9 a. m.-5 p. m., except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Abstracts—Title Insurance
Escrows
Dade-Commonwealth
TITLE COMPANY
37 N. E. First Street Phone 2-7666

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

We sincerely strive to make
"HOME MILK"
One of the best sources of milk supply in South Florida
MIAMI HOME MILK
PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
Owned and operated by local dairy farmers
760 N. W. 18th Terrace Ph. 2-7696

MAMMOTH
FOOD STORES
Where Food Prices Are Made
Two Large Beautiful Stores
1451 S. W. 8TH STREET
N. MIAMI AVE. and 19TH ST.
2 blks. west First Church of Christ, Scientist

FLORIDA

MIAMI (Continued)

TANNER
GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Coral Gables

ORLANDO

GIFTS
From Her
Favorite Store
Dickson-Ives
The Woman's Store

ORLANDO
STEAM LAUNDRY
Certified Dry Cleaners
"Established Half Century"
PHONE 3176

Branch Offices
29 E. Central Ave.
46 E. Church St.
1122 E. Colonial Dr.
368 E. Park Ave., Winter Park

Shop at Sears More
You'll Save More Any Time!

RUSS MATTRESS CO.
1122 WEST CHURCH STREET
PHONE 3127
Innerspring Mattresses
Rugs Cleaned—Upholstering

ALL AMERICAN THRIFT STORES
Quality
GROCERIES—MEATS—FRUITS
VEGETABLES
1115 East Colonial Drive
S. E. Cor. Orange and Jackson

Lloyd's
FURNITURE COMPANY
Homefurnishings
Tropical Furniture for Tropical Homes
Orange Avenue at Marks

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Ave. and Livingston

SARASOTA

See "MARK" before it happens
THEODORE
MARKWALTER
Real Estate—Rentals
INSURANCE
SARASOTA, FLORIDA

ALDRICH
Cleaners and Dyers
132 N. Pineapple Ave. Phone 7730

The Sport Shop
"For Sports Wear and Everywhere"
KNOX HATS
GAGE HATS
AT FIVE POINTS
You Are Cordially Invited to See and Play the New
Baldwin
Acrosonic Pianos
Now on Display
EDWIN JONES
LORDS ARCADE

IRENE BURNS, Manager of the
Curly Top Beauty Shop
Announces
PERMANENT WAVES $2.50 and up
RAIN WATER
Shampoo and Set, Plain 50c
142 W. 7TH STREET PHONE 2645

POINT SERVICE
HARRY COGGESHALL, Prop.
Gulf Gasoline—Gulfpride Motor Oil
Goodrich Tires—Exide Batteries
PINEAPPLE and LEMON AVES. Ph. 2727

ST. PETERSBURG

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St. North Telephone 8403
HOME OWNED

TAMPA

SAVE AT
In Tampa, Fla.
Sears
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

Darling
DEPARTMENT STORE
505-509 Franklin Street

Pinottia
DAIRY PRODUCTS, Inc.

FLORIDA

TAMPA (Continued)

MAAS BROTHERS
for
FASHION LEADERSHIP

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete
Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA
"Latest Fashions of the Season"

Tampa's Leading Store for Men
FRANKLIN AT ZACK
WOLF BROS. Inc.

Beckwith-Range
Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

The Store for Men
and Boys
MAAS the haberdasher
DIO FRANKLIN STREET — CORNER OF TWIGGS

STANALAND'S MARKET
1631 SNOW AVENUE
Personal Service Phone H 1454
Quality Groceries
Western Meats
Fruits and Vegetables

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR
CREAMERY-CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
PORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

NORGE
Refrigerators
Burkhardt's Electric Shop
Electrical Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis St. Tel. 5804

BRALEY'S CORNER
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE
STATION
Goodyear Tires—Sinclair Gas
Indexed Lubrication
FIRST AT OLIVE STREET PHONE 4000

THE RIGGLE SHOP
315 Clematis Street Phone 6051
Complete ladies' accessory shop and sport dresses
OUR MOTTO
Style—Service—Quality

MAC-FRIED, Inc.
Distinctive Apparel for Women
200 Datura Street at Narcissus
West Palm Beach, Fla.

OLA D. McDONALD GLADYS W. FRIED
LOGAN-MOORE-SHIRK
LUMBER CO.
One Square South of Belvedere Road and F. E. C. Ry.
LUMBER and BUILDING MATERIAL Tel. 8161

A leading Stationery Store
BOOKS—GAMES—GIFTS
HALSEY & GRIFFITH
West Palm Beach

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
800 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

Shingle Shack Coffee Shop
409 North Olive Avenue
Delicious Home-Cooked Food
ANN BURGUN, *Manager*

WINTER HAVEN

The Jolley Motor Co.
SALES SERVICE
Winter Haven — Auburndale

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hemlock 0671
8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING *May's* DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

GEORGIA

ATLANTA (Continued)

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
The Store All Women Know
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A proven paint for millions of homes.
Washable Wallpaper
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
70 BROAD N. W. WA 5789

OFFICE SUPPLIES
LITHOGRAPHING
PRINTING
PHONE WALNUT 5738
JOHN H. HARLAND CO.
OFFICES 8 PRYOR STREET

THE HAMMOND Electric ORGAN
FOR CHURCH
SCHOOL OR HOME
Installations from $1250 up
CABLE PIANO COMPANY
235 Peachtree Street

HOWARD PATTILLO
Insurance Agency
Since 1866 *Insurance Only*
FIRE—AUTOMOBILE
BURGLARY—CASUALTY—BONDS
Walnut 2345 702 Healey Bldg.

Chajage's
"Dixie's Leading Fur Shop"
Furs Repaired, Cleaned, Glazed, Relined
Henry Sobelson, Prop. 220 Peachtree St.

ADAIR REALTY & LOAN COMPANY
- Real Estate — Renting
- Loans — Insurance

Telephone Walnut 0100
HEALEY BLDG. ATLANTA

MACON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 531
9 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MRS. LINDA M. BURNEY
announces the opening of
BURNEY'S
FANCY PRODUCE
FRESH MEATS, GROCERIES
Phone 405 470 Second St.
WE DELIVER

Mary Ann
Beauty
Shop
620½ Cherry St. Phone 826

For Complete Service
BOB STEVENS
SERVICE STATION
Cor. Second and Walnut Streets
Phone 387

Nutting Floral Co
Flowers for All Occasions
Phone 1776 171 Cotton Ave.

Super Swiss Pansy Plants.. 35c doz.
Choice No. 1 Rose Bushes....35c each
Super Rose Bushes.....75c each

KARSTEN DENSON CO.
Malcolm D. Jones, Jr.
RADIO SERVICE
Macon's
Pioneer Radio Service Shop
Phone 731 Grand Building

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

Ivey's INC.
ONE OF CAROLINA'S
PREDOMINATING DEPARTMENT STORES
30 Haywood Street Telephone 5300

COAL
CAROLINA
COAL AND ICE CO.
80 PATTON AVE. PHONE 130

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1899
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
Forty-five years of continued service increases our responsibility
DIAL 3-5191

ONE *of the* CAROLINAS'
Predominating
Department Stores
IVEY'S
Telephone 3-2121

There Is No Substitute for Quality
Bridges
FURNITURE CO.
308 So. Tryon Street
CHARLOTTE, NO. CAROLINA

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NORTH CAROLINA

CHARLOTTE (Continued)

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

European
Local Classified
Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE
6 MONTHS IN PARIS FOR 6 GIRLS—Education. French. Trips. Weekly Theatres. All included. M. BOUE, 33 R. Erlanger, Paris.

POST WANTED
HOUSEKEEPER desires position of trust, where 13 year old daughter accepted; good dressmaker; German, French; references. Frau L. Brunner, Seminarstr. 112, Zürich. Haushalterin sucht Vertrauensstelle.
POSITION IS WANTED in Hotel or as Manager of a Restaurant (unlicensed): experienced: excellent references. Write to: Mr. Hs. HUG Schanzengraben 3, Zürich.

TEACHERS
PARIS — Mademoiselle WEHRLY, 66 rue d'Alesia 14e. Violin, Solfeggio Teacher. Paris Conservatory Diplomas. Private Pupils.

Europe

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN
Delicious open Sandwiches Danish specialty for lunch or party.
Kobenhavn/ mørrebrød
Fabrik Vester Farimagsgade 11
Central 7075 Fri Notering

"ACACIA"
Flowers
Falkoneralle 1 Tel. Central 4336
Member of F. T. D.
Flowers delivered the whole world over.

ROSKILDE
ARCHITECT
SV. ENGGAARD PEDERSEN
BREDGADE 19 TEL. ROSKILDE 1007

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM
PERSSONS Garn
Wool Specialists
RYA and FLOSSA RUGS
Shops in Stockholm:
Sturegatan 4, Kungsgatan 69
Norrlandsgatan 2, Karlbergsvägen 10
In Malmö:
Baltzarsgatan 32
In Göteborg:
Centrum, Kungsgatan 61-65

UNDERKLÄDER
STRUMPOR
HANDSKAR och
KORSETTER från
landets ledande specialaffärer
Twilfit
Nybrogatan 11 Drottninggatan 51
Sveavägen 86 Götgatan 58
(UNDERWEAR)

Myrstedts Matthörna
Well known leading firm in
CARPETS CURTAINS
TAPESTRIES
Kungsgatan 5 STOCKHOLM
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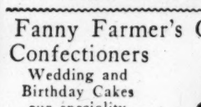

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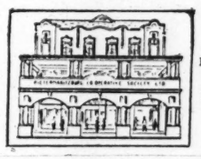

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Daily Features Page

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Brotherly Love

Oklahoma City, Okla.

There is a family near here consisting of three boys, which does not possess much of this world's goods yet, Joe, the oldest boy, however, has been chumming with George, the son of a well-to-do family.

George started giving Joe a piece of candy after lunch each day. Joe, wishing to be sure that he was not being looked upon as an object of charity, said, "We are not really poor."

George replied: "I know you aren't; but some boys just seem to have more spending money than others, and it gives me happiness to share mine with you." This adjusted matters satisfactorily.

One day Joe was given three pieces of candy. Immediately he thought of his two younger brothers, and said, "If you don't mind, wait here while I take these two extra pieces to my two younger brothers."

"Fine!" exclaimed his chum. And since then George always seems to have three pieces to give Joe; and two of them, of course, go to the younger brothers.

Monitor Movie Guide

Angels with Dirty Faces (Warner's)—James Cagney and the Dead End Kids in a story about a killer idolized by a gang of slum hoodlums. Unable to win their allegiance any other way, the parish priest pursuades the gangster to turn "yellow" at his electrocution. News of this disillusions the potential young thugs and diverts them into the right path. As intense and dramatic as machine-gun fire when it stays in the gangster groove, the film flounders in a mire of false morality at the end. Mr. Cagney is startlingly effective as the gangster. George Bancroft, Humphrey Bogart, Ann Sheridan, Pat O'Brien.—Adults.

Blondie (Columbia)—Rates well up among the other family comedy series. Blondie, Dagwood and Baby Dumpling form the little family unit whose travails and triumphs are often amusing, sometimes a shade sentimental. Clean, bright and well cast. Arthur Lake, Penny Singleton, Larry Sims, Gene Lockhart.—Family.

The Citadel (MGM)—A film of such superior merit that one regrets the false notes which have been allowed to enter. The attack upon medical quackery and municipal backwardness would be stronger if the hero, himself, were not called upon to make the end justify the means. The story is about an idealistic young doctor who loses his idealism temporarily after many discouragements when the opportunity for wealth presents itself. The importance of the story offsets the clinical emphasis. King Vidor's direction produces high peaks of emotional power and there are fine performances by Robert Donat, Rosalind Russell, Ralph Richardson, Rex Harrison, Emlyn Williams, Francis Sullivan.—Adults and mature young people.

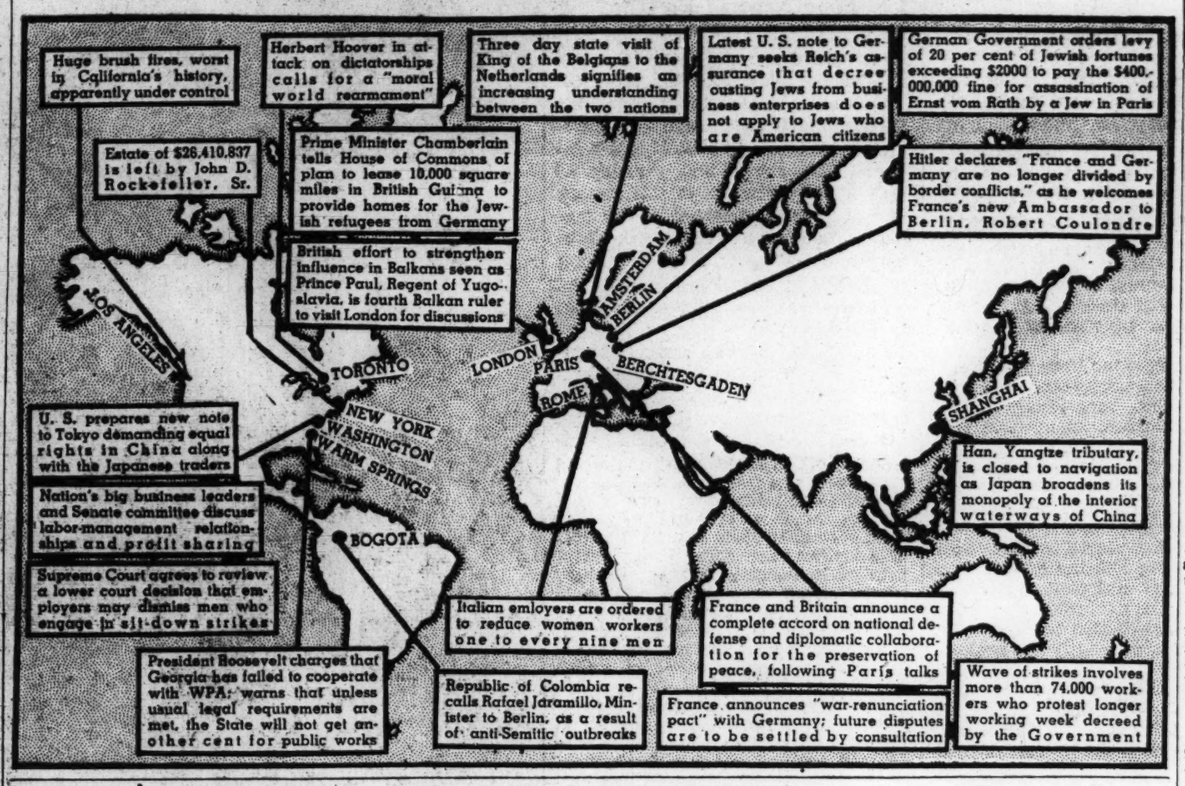
Club de Femmes (French)—A sincere, frank, shrewd study of human nature in a Parisian girls rooming club. Though it is not suitable to every taste, there is much of worthwhile nature in Jacques Deval's film. He singles out five girls whose problems pile up to serious and comic dimensions and shows how they are solved. Acting and production are superb. Valentine Tessier, Danielle Darrieux, Georgette, Josette Day, Martine Mouneyres, Eve Francis, Else Argal, Betty Stockfield.—Adults.

Down on the Farm (20th-Fox)—Much against his will and entirely against his better judgment, Pa Jones is cajoled into a husking bee, not to mention the race for state senator. He wins the husking but not without a certain amount of offside help from the family. It is one of their better pictures. Jed Prouty, Spring Byington, Ken Howell, George Ernest, Louise Fazenda, Eddie Collins.—Family.

Drums (United Artists)—A beautiful British Technicolor film. Concerned with the manner in which England protects its far-flung Empire outposts, this tells about a young Indian prince who foils the foul designs of his wicked uncle. The uncle would lead an uprising against the English garrison. There are exciting moments which flash by in whirl of color. The scenery is also a definite asset. The acting is straightforward to fit the story. Sabu makes a splendid Indian prince, while Raymond Massey plays his villain to the hilt. Roger Livesey, Valerie Hobson, Francis Sullivan. — Adults and young people.

Swing that Cheer (Universal)—Tom Brown goes through for Carlton—with a lot of shots from the newsreels which might have lent authenticity had they not been so worn out. Andy Devine, Robert Wilcox, Constance Moore, Ernest Truex.—Family.

World News of the Week at a Glance


Huge brush fires, worst in California's history, apparently under control
Herbert Hoover in attack on dictatorships calls for a "moral world rearmament"
Three day state visit of King of the Belgians to the Netherlands signifies an increasing understanding between the two nations
Latest U. S. note to Germany seeks Reich's assurance that decree ousting Jews from business enterprises does not apply to Jews who are American citizens
German Government orders levy of 20 per cent of Jewish fortunes exceeding $2000 to pay the $400,000,000 fine for assassination of Ernst vom Rath by a Jew in Paris
Estate of $26,410,837 is left by John D. Rockefeller, Sr.
Prime Minister Chamberlain tells House of Commons of plan to lease 10,000 square miles in British Guiana to provide homes for the Jewish refugees from Germany
Hitler declares "France and Germany are no longer divided by border conflicts," as he welcomes France's new Ambassador to Berlin, Robert Coulondre
British effort to strengthen influence in Balkans seen as Prince Paul, Regent of Yugoslavia, is fourth Balkan ruler to visit London for discussions
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TORONTO
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
WARM SPRINGS
BOGOTA
LONDON
PARIS
ROME
AMSTERDAM
BERLIN
BERCHTESGADEN
SHANGHAI
U. S. prepares new note to Tokyo demanding equal rights in China along with the Japanese traders
Han, Yangtze tributary, is closed to navigation as Japan broadens its monopoly of the interior waterways of China
Nation's big business leaders and Senate committee discuss labor-management relationships and profit sharing
Supreme Court agrees to review a lower court decision that employers may dismiss men who engage in sit-down strikes
Italian employers are ordered to reduce women workers one to every nine men
France and Britain announce a complete accord on national defense and diplomatic collaboration for the preservation of peace, following Paris talks
President Roosevelt charges that Georgia has failed to cooperate with WPA; warns that unless usual legal requirements are met, the State will not get another cent for public works
Republic of Colombia recalls Rafael Jaramillo, Minister to Berlin, as a result of anti-Semitic outbreaks
France announces "war-renunciation pact" with Germany; future disputes are to be settled by consultation
Wave of strikes involves more than 74,000 workers who protest longer working week decreed by the Government

Daily Anecdote

Unseen But Felt

Professor Bosworth, of Oberlin College, who helped to shape the fortunes of that institution for nearly half a century, was once asked by a skeptical student, "How do you know there is a God when you cannot see Him?"

Professor Bosworth replied that he had recently come upon a boy flying a kite, and that the sailing bit of sticks and paper had been so far away that it could not be seen.

"How could we know the kite was there?" inquired the Professor.

"I don't know," replied the student.

"One could feel its pull!" the Professor exclaimed.

Odds and Ends

Joan of Arc in Stone

A writer imbued with a love for figuring has estimated that in France today there are at least 40,000 statues of the girl-warrior-saint, Joan of Arc.

A Big "If"

If the postage stamps printed each year by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Washington were placed end to end, they would reach to the moon.

In Lighter Vein

Aha!

"Why have words roots?"

"To make the language grow, of course."

Quiet

First Husband: "How's your wife today?"

Second Husband: "So, so. She can't drive the car above a whisper."—Pasadena Post.

Answering the Door

Small Loren was sent to the door to tell the vegetable man that his mother did not need any vegetables that day. Exultant that he had been permitted to answer the door for mother he announced:

"He telled me did we want anything today and I axed him no!"—Indianapolis News.

Hint to Young Writers

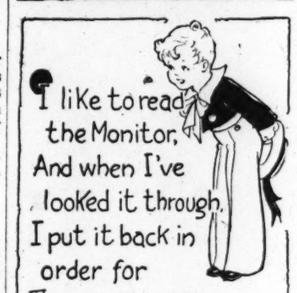
After introducing yourself state that you are gathering material for your new novel. Jot down the ideas on your cuffs from the conversation that follows. If you have no cuffs, jot down the ideas on your shirt. If you have no shirt, everyone present will know you are an author, and there will be no need of introducing yourself.—Irish Times.

Too Fresh

Service Station Man: "Where's your radiator cap?"

Motorist: "On the front end of my car, but don't call me Cap."—Harper's Harp.

Manly Manners



Party Fun

Lady's Dress

Have a girl dressed up in all the clothing she can possibly wear. In addition to her regular clothing, there should be at least a hat, scarf, fan, gloves, veil, overshoes, handbag, all kinds of jewelry, furs, vanity case, umbrella, etc.—just as many articles of adornment that she can possibly put on or attach to her person.

She is to parade about the room for at least two minutes. Then she retires to another room, while each guest equipped with pencil and paper, is given five minutes in which to write down as many things as he can remember that she was wearing. The one producing the longest correct list wins a prize.—R. R. S., Denver.

What They Say

Starry Raiment

"The poet is fully dressed in the stuff of dreams."—Le Baron Cooke.

Ouch!

"People who put a halfpenny into the collection plate should be slung out of church just as they would be slung out of any society if they refused to pay their sub."—The Rev. Kenneth Ashcroft.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Ascribe (Job 36:3)—Here renders *nathan*, a primitive Hebrew root meaning "to give," but with great latitude of application.

Boston—Not *Bahs'-tun* nor *Bawz'-tun*. The first vowel takes a medial sound as in soft—a merger of short *o* as in sod, and circumflex *o* as in orb. Practice this by pursing the lips to utter circumflex *o*, but sounding through this aperture a short *o*.

Calculus—*Kal'-ku-lus* (*a* short, first *u* as in unite, second as in circus).

The Latin *calculus* was a pebble used in counting or calculating; but the name has been applied in modern times to a method of computation involving symbols, more definitely to a mathematical system of inferences from propositions or hypotheses indicated and treated symbolically.

In the differential calculus invented by Leibnitz, quantities are conceived as varying continuously; and where equations exist involving several quantities, the quantities are supposed to vary together so that there will be equations between their rates of change.

The common calculus is based on finiteness, with limits and changes. But an "infinite calculus" would, of course, look away from an intricate variety of finite conceptions into an all-comprehending oneness.

Chronologically—The first *o* is clipped-short. End the word *-kal'-lih*, not *-klih*.

Cognizance—*Kog'-nih-zanse* (*o* and *i* short, *a* clipped-short).

The Latin *cognoscere*, "to know," lies back of our word, which suggests "perception of facts or conscious recognition of anything."

Creator—*Kre-ay'-tor* (*e* as in debate, *a* long, *o* with a respectable trace of circumflex quality as in orb). In ordinary conversation the last vowel is commonly sounded as *e* in maker.

Direct, direction, director—A number of readers have asked this department for a ruling on the first vowel in these words—if it shouldn't be long, in keeping with the long *i* in *di-vest'*, *di-vur'-sih-fi*, etc.

The Daily Features Editor does not pose as a pronunciation dictator. But in cases of obvious inconsistency it has been the practice of the Word a Day to appeal to readers to report the prevailing usage in cultured circles in their communities. This is a court to which the publishers of Webster's, or any other dictionary, would gladly resort.

Is it *dih-rekt'* or *di-rekt'*, *dih-rek'shun* or *di-rek'-shun*, *dih-rek'-ter* or *di-rek'-tor*, in your community? A postal card addressed to the Daily Features Editor will be appreciated—and this department will be guided by the results of the poll.

Enjoined (Job 36:23)—In "a new metrical version" supplied in the Oxford Companion Bible, the first half of the verse is read: "Who is it that *assigns* to Him His way?"

Idiosyncrasy—Note that the fourth syllable is *sing*, not *sin*: *id-ih-o-sing'-kra-sih* (*i*'s short, *o* as in obey, *a* as in sofa; secondary stress on first syllable).

An idiosyncrasy (Greek *idios*, "peculiar to oneself," and *synkrasis*, "blending together") is a mental or physical peculiarity; and it may be confined to a person or be extended to a class. An individual bent or inclination, a personal susceptibility, a view or feeling peculiar to a race or nation: these are all idiosyncrasies. (The plural form seems to take a trace of quick-long *e* in the last syllable.)

An eccentricity is a deviation from the usual or customary; but an idiosyncrasy is the peculiar physical or mental habit or trait which appears to belong to one alone—either individual or class.

Language—*Lang'-gwij* for those who insist that "porridge" rhymes with "pottage." While we would deplore too much long *a* sound in *lang'-gwaje*, we have the support of the editors of Webster's in recommending a decent trace of quick-long *a*, especially in the measured tempo of platform practice.

Pandora box—*Pan-do'-ra*.

"Pandora" is from the Greek *pandora*, "the all-gifted" (*pan*, "all," and *doron*, "gift"). According to Greek mythology, Prometheus made an image, and stole fire from heaven to give it life. This theft by a mortal angered Zeus; so he ordered Hephaestus to fabricate a beautiful woman, Pandora, who would be a channel for punishment to human beings.

As a present to Pandora when she married the brother of Prometheus, Zeus gave a box which contained all human ills. When she opened it, the evils and woes which flesh is seemingly heir to, escaped.

Hope also was in the box, but its escape was prevented.

Primeval—*Pri-me'-val* (*i* and *e* long, *a* as in account).

The Latin *primus*, "first," and *aevum*, "age," impart to our word the sense of "original; primal"; but "primeval" is best employed in designating that which "was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be."

Principle—This is too important a word to be tossed off as *Princ'-pl* or *Princ'-a-pl*. Sound the three syllables, *Prin'-sih-pl*.

Recreate—In contexts such as "recreate the universe," the verb is pronounced as if it were spelled "re-create."

Siloam—Preferably short *i*, *Sih-lo'-am*.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Story*

By Le Pelley

AND NOW THAT GRANDMOTHER HAS BEEN NOTIFIED, I SUPPOSE YOU ARE WONDERING HOW I HAPPEN TO BE HERE IN THE MIDDLE OF THE FOREST —— WELL— YOU SHALL HEAR THE STORY AS SOON AS WE HAVE A BITE TO EAT... QUITE A DIFFERENT THANKSGIVING DINNER, EH?
IN A SHORT WHILE MARMADUKE'S DAD RETURNS AND PREPARES TO EXPLAIN HIS PRESENCE IN THE FOREST
AND SO THE DELAYED THANKSGIVING FEAST IS AROUND A FIRE IN THE FOREST
BUT FOR ALL THEIR SIMPLE FARE, OUR ADVENTURERS FIND THEY ARE NONE THE LESS GRATEFUL
THIS MUST BE LIKE THE FIRST THANKSGIVING!!
THINGS TASTE SO GOOD!! AND THEN— THERE'S ADVENTURE COMING!
NOW FOR THE STORY-: A COMPANY THAT RIVALS ONE OF MINE — THE SODO CHEMICAL COMPANY — HAS SENT MEN DOWN HERE SOMEWHERE ON BLACK BEAVER POINT!
SOUNDS MYSTERIOUS
THIS SODO CHEMICAL COMPANY IS NEGOTIATING TO BUY BLACK BEAVER POINT. SINCE ONE OF MY COMPANIES HOLDS MUCH LAND HERE I AM INTERESTED! ESPECIALLY SINCE THE PRICE OFFERED IS ENORMOUS! NOW IF IT IS WORTH THAT TO THE SODO COMPANY IT'S WORTH THAT TO ME — THERE IS SOMETHING HERE THAT IS VALUABLE AND I MUST FIND OUT WHAT IT IS!!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Small Stuff*

By Carmack

The Boss's Dad seemed to be after something under the dresser today, and I decided to join in ——
Well, I looked and I sniffed ——
SNIFF
SNIFF
And I sniffed and I looked, but not a thing could I find —
Mr. Simpson did, though; and guess what it was — just a little button!
Phooie!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Waddles Steps Out*

By The Hagers

DANCING SCHOOL
AS I WAS PASSING LILLY, SHE SAID, "COME TO DANCING CLASS WITH ME.
EACH WEEK WE LEARN A DIFFERENT STEP; THE DANCES HAVE A LOT OF PEP.
THIS IS THE GANDER GLIDE — YOU STOP," AND THEN BEGIN THE MALLARD HOP."
"EXCUSE ME! I'M ABOUT TO BALK, AND DO," I QUACKED, "THE WADDLES WALK."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Right to Work

A LETTER appearing in another column on this page voices a feeling which is behind half of our economic and political problems. This is that the opportunity to work is limited. When the letter says, "But now, everything belongs to corporations and they will not let the people work unless they, the corporations, can make profit out of it," it expresses a widespread belief.

For too many it is a belief founded on experience. And when to it is added the corporations' complaint, "Everything is controlled by the politicians and they will not let us work" you have the picture of an industrial society which certainly is different from the America of frontier days when a man needed only an ax and spade to be sure of work. The statement that "everything is owned by the corporations" is not, of course, borne out by fact. Figures recently issued by the National Social Security Board, show, however, the reason for such beliefs.

Of the 37,000,000 people on the social security rolls, about one third were employed by firms having more than 1,000 employees and nearly another third by those having more than 100 employees. Not only do many men feel themselves dependent on a certain company for a job; in many cases they cannot get work without belonging to a certain union. Most of all, mass production often trains a worker for a very specialized machine job; when the machine stops the only work he knows stops.

But it is easy to exaggerate this condition. And too many men are blaming the corporations or the machine for denying them a right to work. Scapegoats are always politically useful. It must be remembered that there are millions of other workers outside those employed in industry. And millions of laborers and farmers have proved that they can find work and acquire the tools or land which a new age requires. Moreover, the corporations do not deny work to men without denying profits to themselves.

It is true that men or companies who control the tools often largely control the conditions under which men work. The conditions certainly are not as free as when men carved a livelihood from the wilderness. But millions are feeling a great freedom of opportunity to work and grow and serve in the frame of industrial society. Usually it is possible to move from one corporation to another, from one occupation to another. Many find machines and corporations open wider frontiers of achievement when rightly adjusted.

With all consideration for changed conditions, let us not accept too readily the belief that the opportunity for work, faithfulness, courage and ingenuity has been destroyed by some malignant power.

Being on Guard

"DON'T believe all you hear," is a good rule wherever hatred is being voiced. Whether it is a race, a nation, a class or an individual that is attacked, one is well advised to be on guard as to what he accepts and to require proof of what is charged.

Lately wide circulation has been given to copies of a purported speech by Benjamin Franklin in which he is said to have warned the Constitutional Convention against permitting Jewish immigration. An accompanying heading usually describes the copy as an excerpt from the journal of Charles Pinckney of South Carolina and says the original is in the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia.

But both the Library of Congress and the Franklin Institute say no such diary or journal is known to exist. The account of the speech apparently first appeared in 1934 in an anti-Semitic publication sponsored by William Dudley Pelley of the Silver Shirts, now Silver Legion. Mr. Pelley said the diary had existed only in manuscript form and was destroyed in Sherman's march to the sea except for a fragment in the hands of a descendant in Georgia.

Instead of the document being on file in the Franklin Institute, the librarian of the Institute, Alfred Rigling, declares that there is, on the contrary, "positive evidence that Franklin held Jews in high esteem." Carl Van Doren, recent biographer of Franklin has been answering queries about the purported speech by citing some of the facts here given and adding that there is record of Franklin's contributing to the Jewish synagogue in Philadelphia.

It is strange that an effort should be made to attribute intolerance to Benjamin Franklin, who was of all men one of the most gentle and tolerant. His principal speech in the Constitutional Convention that might be construed to pertain to the subject was in favor of easy rather than difficult requirements for naturalization of immigrants generally. Many would gain by perusing some of his accredited writings or speeches and observing their uniform urbanity and kindliness.

MAYOR LA GUARDIA of New York proposes to bar from war uses the iron from the Sixth Avenue "El" soon to be demolished. In other words, to scrap the use of scrap for scraps.

A NATURAL SCIENTIST has embarked from Boston for British Guiana to search for the world's largest ant. It's a long way to go for a picnic.

French Strikes

THE history of general strikes does not commend them as an instrument for obtaining maximum public support for redress of labor grievances. France's Premier Daladier probably would be backed by French public opinion in strong measures to break such a strike should it spread to the public services. Already the French General Confederation of Labor has ordered a general strike which the French Government describes as "political," declaring that no workers' demands have been made.

Strikes in France often have a political, as contrasted with a purely economic purpose. And for that very reason public sympathy with workers engaged in this quasi-political activity is divided. Yet the strikes now facing M. Daladier have also an economic aspect. They reflect the determination of workers not to surrender gains made under the Popular Front, and a suspicion that the alleged international weakness of France is being exploited to the disadvantage of workers by politicians who raise the cry of patriotism.

Keenly as a large section of the French public may sympathize with the workers in their desire to hold economic ground already gained, the effects of a general strike would be so widespread as to tend to alienate even this support. So Premier Daladier no doubt would be emboldened to take drastic steps against the strike, as Aristide Briand did in 1910 when he broke a general strike by threatening to call the strikers to the colors.

The possibility of mobilizing workers in the public services and even in armaments factories has been discussed in France to meet the impending crisis, in which event these workers could not leave their posts without incurring penalty as deserters. The next few days in France will make heavy demands on the wisdom of the Government and of labor leaders alike.

Civil Service in Massachusetts

WHETHER or not the protest of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters dissuades Governor Hurley from his announced intention of giving thirty-nine of his political supporters an opening to permanent state positions through the device of granting non-competitive civil service examinations, it should be remembered the appointments are not conclusive.

Those named must serve a six months' probationary term before the jobs become permanent. When Mr. Saltonstall is inaugurated in January he may, if he wishes, review the qualifications of the appointees for the positions. He would have precedent in taking such action, for Governor Hurley removed some 200 such non-competitive appointees of former Governor Curley. It is, in fact, a fairly old Massachusetts custom, and has involved an estimated 7,000 persons.

The situation which arises from granting jobs in such fashion can be corrected simply by limiting terms of positions filled by non-competitive examinations to ninety days with no renewal. When this is done, however, other reforms in the Bay State's civil service will still clamor for attention. Approximately 50 per cent of state, city, and county employees remain to be brought into the fold of a real merit system.

Architecture—Town and Country

AT FIRST reading, it is a surprise that it was the out-of-city section of Dane County Council which voted decidingly against the type of office building proposed for erection in the city of Madison, Wisconsin, for joint city and county use. It is reported that the thirty-nine who made a majority were won by Frank Lloyd Wright's vigorous appeal for architecture different from the ordinary and based on a fresh conception of the purposes such a building might serve and how it might appear.

Rather than having it of merely practical form, for customary uses and of familiar substantial dignity, the eminent proponent of independence in design pleaded for a specious community structure for several uses, in a commanding setting. Atop grassed terraces on a broad extent of filled-in lake shore, it would be expressive of the community's freedom, breadth and vision in democratic social ideas, and of a form that seemed to spring naturally from the character of the region and its people. It is significant that Mr. Wright's opinions led to the rejection of what he considered as merely another building in the city.

Perhaps this rejection was because those who spend their days the more under open sky, with wide stretches of country about them, develop freer tastes and more natural ones—and shall we say, more sound? Conversely, city dwellers are habitually walled around. Congestion's pressure on all sides is constantly present in the forced upthrust of high buildings, most lofty and slender in largest cities, where all activities are most intense. So another office building might be the townsman's first thought—but the country dwellers', not at all.

POSTMASTER GENERAL FARLEY is apparently not giving away to the Republicans any great publicity by generously selecting a portrait of Calvin Coolidge for a new stamp issue. How many voters ever see a $5 stamp?

Ships and Government

Book News of the Day

GOVERNMENT by pressure groups is an old story. Paul Maxwell Zeis's study of AMERICAN SHIPPING POLICY (Princeton University Press. $3) traces the practice back to 1789. Shipping interests have always been regarded as particularly aggressive in this respect. And this book is crammed to the gunwales with evidence. There is no mistaking the direction of the writer's thesis. He submits that government subsidy has failed to produce a sound shipping policy, and shows why.

One of the principal causes for the failure of subventions appears to have been conflicting pressures within the shipping industry as a whole. The strongest of these pressure groups was made up of the shipbuilders, who gained protection from foreign competition for about a century through navigation laws denying American registry to vessels built abroad. Mr. Zeis shows the failure of American shop operators and shipbuilders to reconcile their demands for special favors is probably the main reason why shipping petered out in the United States to the point where less than 10 per cent of the nation's foreign commerce was being carried in American bottoms in 1910.

This failure, he also contends, explains why American investors were impelled to deflect their capital almost entirely to railroad building and the development of the West. Readers who recall the conditions disclosed during the aftermath to the Shipping Board debacle and more recently by the Black Investigation into ocean mail subsidies may be surprised to find many startling parallels in early American history.

The book goes on to trace the country's experiences with subventions through the era of Federal profligacy, for which the Jones-White Bill of 1928 greased the ways, down to the Merchant Shipping Act of 1936, which its sponsors have optimistically termed "a scientific subsidy policy." The author raises serious doubts as to the efficacy of the present law. His views are effectively summed up in these words:

"The practice of compensating American shipbuilders and operators for their relative inefficiency almost inevitably will have the effect of increasing that inefficiency. Incentive to cut costs and to furnish a better product or a better service for less money is largely removed, since the Government makes up the difference."

The book presents a scholarly and unbiased approach to a question closely linked to trade policies and national defense. It is primarily a case history of a long-established and particularly deep-rooted pressure group. Its scope and impartiality make it perhaps the most useful study within its field. H. T.

The First Line of Defense

New England in Hawaii

A CENTURY ago New England stamped its impress on that mid-Pacific paradise which it knew as the Sandwich Islands and which we know as Hawaii. Boston left its notable mark on all the islands. Salem left its spirit of adventure and trade during the era of the fleet clippers. New Bedford and Nantucket left their very different signatures when whaling profits lured bold mariners from southern Massachusetts to far Pacific waters. Nowhere in the Territory of Hawaii is the New England legacy more evident than in Hilo, capital of Hawaii Island and the second territorial port to Honolulu.

Hilo means "New Moon" in the liquid language of Polynesia, and the origin of the name is evident in the lovely crescent which forms Hilo Bay. Glorious for location is this city, a seaside Eden with a background of the highest mountains found on any island in the world. These are, of course, Mauna Kea and the active volcano Mauna Loa, each only a little less lofty than Mont Blanc, each capped with snow during many months of the year, though their latitude is that of Jamaica.

* * *

The special wonders of Hilo and its vicinity are numerous. They include Rainbow Falls, which would be impressive even in Switzerland or Norway; the Onomea Arch, a Gothic portal carved by Neptune in the windward cliffs of Hilo's Riviera; a jet black beach of lava sand from which coco palms rise in splendor; and most amazing of all (or is it?) an expensive heating system in the sumptuous United States Post Office of the city. I believe the lowest temperature ever officially recorded in Hilo was 65 degrees though one old inhabitant with whom I talked recalled a bitter winter's night in his youth when the mercury sank to 50 degrees.

New England's stamp in Hilo is a composite of missionary ardor, first imported by an intrepid band of zealots in 1820, trading acumen, not to say avarice, brought by the hard-boiled sea-traders of the "Boston Nation" in the early and middle decades of the nineteenth century, and a touch of the Massachusetts whaling ports left by legitimate whalers in the fifties and sixties and by certain piratical scallawags who called themselves whalers. An unmistakable Boston culture pervades the social life of Hilo's *haole* (white) population as it does of Honolulu's, despite the cosmopolitanism of the latter city. The things that are thought worth while on Beacon Hill are esteemed in all Hawaiian centers, and things that are cheap and blatant in Massachusetts are similarly so in island cities. Detractors call this mere Brahminism that has slipped its tether, but one likes its cool assurance and its *savoir vivre*.

* * *

The Lyman House of Hilo, an intimate museum in the home of an old missionary pioneer, is a vivid crystallization of New England's coping with the life of Polynesia. Its ponderous beams of *ohia* wood, its doors and clapboards of *koa* (a sort of island mahogany), and even its primitive windows of hand-run glass were all fashioned a century ago by the missionaries themselves, for almost every pioneer could do much else than preach and teach. There is a solid *koa* cradle made by father Lyman for one of his children and painted by him in black and pink. One sees the exquisite trousseau and wedding dress of the bride of the Rev. Elias Bond, a tremendously pathetic sight since the diminutive bride never once wore this finery in the islands. It seemed to her husband to savor of worldliness. One sees camlet cloaks, caudle cups, pickwicks, and a large case of scrimshaws. This latter word may puzzle some. It means small implements and household gadgets—pie-markers, knitting needles, rings, stamps for sealing, made by the New England whalers from "scrimps" of ivory. They were very popular in island homes.

The whalers, alas, were not so popular. Most of them were rough men with a natural antipathy to everything the missionaries held dear, and with a vocabulary that fairly scorched pious hearts. Some of them were forthright desperadoes making life in Hilo a nightmare for months on end.

Placid days have come to the Port of the New Moon and it goes its ordered way as a full-fledged city of the United States, seventy-five per cent Oriental in population but dominated by the 400 *haole* families whose chief source of strength is the durable fiber of New England. SYDNEY A. CLARK

"Munich and Peace"—Answering a Question

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It is perhaps as well that Alfred Edwards, M. P., should turn to the columns of the Monitor in order to gain enlightenment to the facts relating to his own country, and the action of its Government in the recent crisis, although as a member of the opposition party in Parliament, he really ought to know these things. As he refers to himself as a "poor wayfaring man," it is possible that he was not in London during the crisis, and consequently never really sensed the situation there.

As one who was in London during the crisis, I will tell him what Mr. Chamberlain did that was heroic and how he prevented war.

Mr. Chamberlain, faithful at his post in that most menacing hour since August, 1914, girded up his loins like a man and took effective action at a time when practically every other sane person in or out of Parliament had come to believe that war was inevitable. I was there, and my memory is quite clear.

The issue lay between reason and armed force. Armed force believed that it held all the winning cards and that there was not the slightest reason for it to submit to dictation from any quarter.

The overrunning of Czechoslovakia, even though it involved a certain amount of armed resistance, was the certain and avowed intention of armed force. Thus the fait accompli would once more be presented to the nations, and as usual nothing more would be done about it, or there would be a world war.

Mr. Chamberlain knew that the latter was almost certain, and he knew that it must be prevented. This could only be done through the processes of reason, "the most active human faculty."

The League of Nations having completely failed to function in this most critical hour, was it not heroic to go forth to face this Goliath (armed force), alone, armed only with the sling of reason? And did he surrender, as Mr. Edwards suggests? Certainly not. As the result of his efforts armed force was forced to forego a war that it wanted and that would inevitably have resulted in world chaos. This is not to say that great hardship was not inflicted upon Czechoslovakia. Yet Czechoslovakia was saved from annihilation and has become a more homogeneous nation with some prospects of working out a stable and democratic form of government, even though now drawn within the German orbit. The demobilization of the German Army was begun.

Mr. Chamberlain would not claim the entire credit for this achievement. He is not that kind of man. The President of the United States also played a heroic part in that dark moment. Nevertheless, but for Mr. Chamberlain's courage, initiative, and singleness of purpose the victory of reason could not have been achieved.

Had Mr. Edwards been in England he would have seen, what we all saw—the heavens opening and a ray of light piercing the gloom. True it quickly closed again and the stone-throwers began putting their heads together to see what could be done to belittle this wonderful thing—the triumph of reason over force.

Boston J. S. BRAITHWAITE

Deficit, Dependence and Relief

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a recent Monitor cartoon there are two twins, "growing deficit" and "dependence on government." Perhaps the deficit should be viewed as the offspring of the dependence, rather than as its twin. Of course, some will say: Then cease this dependence; let people depend on themselves. But this does not describe the situation. What is the use of a housewife cooking up a good dinner, if she and her family are not allowed to eat it? What is the use of her being a skilled "cooker," if she is not allowed to enter the kitchen?

When our ancestors came here from Europe, they found themselves free to use all the resources of nature, and free to exert themselves, and after working, free to use the things they made. But now, everything belongs to corporations, and they will not let the people work unless they, the corporations, can make profit out of it.

People not on relief have too much to carry, in supporting a vast army of unemployed, and so have the cities and counties. Hence there is, and there ought to be, a growing dependence on the Federal Government, whose policies have brought about this condition. We have no right to complain of this growing dependence. Of course the deficit is a consequence.

What then? The unemployed people are here, and must be supported, whether we who have incomes can afford it or not. They should be put to work producing commodities for their own use, without profit to anybody. This will take them out of the market for ordinary business; but they are a poor skimpy market anyway, and business ought not to look to them for a market. If 20,000,000 are of so little use as consumers and purchasers, we ought to care for them by other means.

Then let "business" do business with the 100,000,000 people who remain. Did business languish in former days, when 100,000,000 were all the people there were in the country? No, it thrived. Well, is not business smart enough to do again what it did before? WILLIAM C. LEE

Washington, D. C.

The Wide Horizon

Is Britain's Press Still Free?

A BRITISH ONLOOKER'S DIARY

By Wickham Steed

London

OF LATE I have had to go a little more deeply than I had gone before into a matter that affects all who write or speak upon public affairs. For a special purpose of my own I have been studying the history of the British press and of its struggle for freedom, so as to compare things present with things past and to make up my mind upon essentials that should endure amid changes of form.

Eyes that see and ears that hear have long since detected signs of reaction in Great Britain against freedom of speech and freedom of the pen. The question has been, and is, whether these signs are merely on the surface or whether they are deep-seated.

I am not yet prepared to answer this question dogmatically one way or the other. I am sure only that mischief exists. I am not sure that the public thought will not throw it off as soon as its nature is apparent.

What is the mischief?

Two hundred and ninety-four years ago John Milton wrote and published his "Areopagitica." It was a lofty plea for freedom of the press, and it bore, as a condensation of its thesis, a quotation from Euripides:

> This is true liberty when freeborn men
> Having to advise the public may speak free.

Milton deliberately challenged the restrictions prevailing in the reign of Charles I by refusing to submit his book for "licensing," and by publishing it without the name of a printer or bookseller. His work did not at once change the law though it helped to break it down until, in 1663, after the restoration of Charles II to the throne, a more restrictive Licensing Act was passed and remained in force until 1695. While it lasted this Act killed both the press and its freedom.

* * *

A Select Committee of the House had been appointed in 1695 to ascertain what temporary statutes were about to expire, and to consider which of those statutes it might be expedient to continue. The Committee thought it would be advisable to renew the Licensing Act. The Speaker put the question to the House and "pronounced that the Noes had it; and the Ayes did not think fit to divide."

This decision marked the birthday of a free press in England. Today this freedom is menaced more subtly than it was by the Licensing Act of the seventeenth century. There are the British libel laws which a former Lord Chief Justice of England described as needing drastic reform, so uncertain and, in many instances, so iniquitous is their effect. It is not too much to say that they put a premium upon the blackmailing of newspapers; and the prospect of being thus blackmailed is taken by many journals as a warrant for withholding from public knowledge many a truth which the public, in its own interest, ought to know. Nobody wishes to shield defamation or malicious libel. The private and the public honor of individuals demand protection; and a law of libel should provide it. But whatever the law of libel should provide, few can favor a law of which the operation closely resembles a lottery.

* * *

Then there is the "Official Secrets Act," passed in 1889, because a member of the Foreign Office Staff had divulged the substance of a secret diplomatic document. This law was amended in 1911 and 1920, but at no moment was it intended for use against newspapers in the ordinary process of news gathering. In 1920 a specific pledge to this effect was given to Parliament by the Attorney General. Yet, of late, it has repeatedly been used to hamper and intimidate the press, so much so that the National Union of Journalists and the Newspaper Proprietors Association have been moved to protest against it. Their protests seem likely to be unavailing unless they use the most effective means of protest that lies ready to their hands. This would be more strongly to demand that the Official Secrets Act be so amended as to restore its original purpose which was solely to check spying against "the safety and the interest of the State."

More insidious than these restraints are, however, two restrictive influences that are not easy to circumvent. One is the whispered plea that the British press should not criticize foreign despotisms, or defend democracy too loudly, lest dictators be irritated and international "appeasement" be delayed. This whispering campaign is tantamount to the establishment of a tacit foreign censorship upon the freedom of the British press—a thing which The (London) Times scorned in 1852 when Louis Napoleon tried to bring it about.

The other influence is that of big advertisers whose agents, arguing that the international crisis is "bad for trade," threaten to withdraw or withhold advertisements from newspapers that "play up" the crisis. Thus a dual censorship in the guise of intimidation is at work. Is our press still free?

So I feel inclined to exclaim with one of our poets:

> "Oh, Milton, wert thou living at this hour!"

Peacepoint

A liberal state is one which prefers convincing to conquering. It is now, therefore, more important than ever before to orientate people to this fact—violence is always the begetter of violence, never the begetter of justice.—Salvador de Madariaga.